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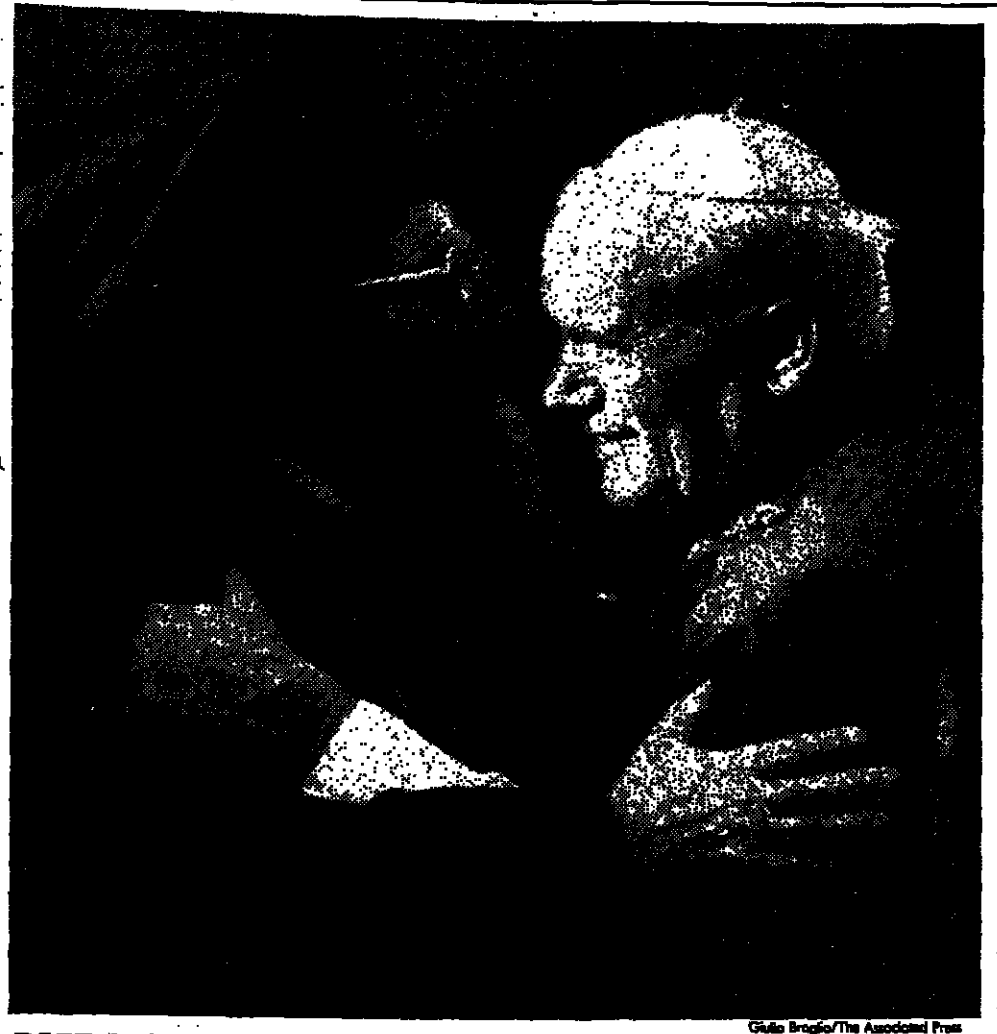
Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Australia, etc.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1867



POPE GREETS PATRIARCH — Pope John Paul II and Patriarch Dimitrios I of Constantinople on Thursday as the spiritual leader of the world's Orthodox Christians arrived at the Vatican for the fifth meeting between a pope and an Orthodox patriarch since 1854. They will make a statement Monday on efforts toward Christian unity.

Reagan Berates Pact Foes

He Says Critics Perceive War As 'Inevitable'

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that opponents of the proposed U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles "have accepted that war is inevitable" while he was attempting to "strive for peace."



Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, on Thursday as the West German central bank opted to cut its key rate.

Bundesbank Lowers Key Rate In Coordinated European Cuts

By Ferdinand Protzman and Warren Geeler International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, lowered its key interest rate Thursday to 2.5 percent from 3 percent as part of a surprise round of coordinated interest-rate reductions by leading West European nations.

'79 Talks Helped Shape Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Western heads of government who decided in 1979 at a summit meeting in Guadeloupe to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles vigorously defend the proposed treaty that will scrap these weapons and similar Soviet missiles.

ter James Callaghan of Britain; President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France; Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Jimmy Carter. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, joined them in missile discussions.

package was prepared amid expectations that the Soviet Union would quickly agree to a disarmament deal. But Soviet leaders ordered the invasion of Afghanistan a few days after NATO announced its plan, freezing negotiations on intermediate-range missiles until Mikhail S. Gorbachev agreed to mutual elimination.

Kiosk

Senators Reject Bahrain Missiles

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Appropriations Committee rejected pleas from the Reagan administration on Thursday and voted 16-11 to ban the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Bahrain.

Interviewed Thursday, the participants — except Mr. Carter, who was unavailable — agreed that the pending treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces was the logical outgrowth of their decision to deploy new U.S. missiles unless the Soviet Union removed its SS-20 missiles.

Lord Callaghan recalled that "the stubbornness" of Andrei A. Gromyko, then the Soviet foreign minister, "made us deploy, and it was only when we had cards in our hand that the Soviets agreed to negotiate."

In Korea, Candidates Switching Sales Pitches to TV

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

SEOUL — South Korea's presidential campaign entered a new and potentially decisive phase as candidates went on television this week for the first time to appeal for votes.

It was difficult to gauge the effect of the broadcasts, for South Korea has limited experience with genuine presidential elections, let alone with the local equivalent of a media blitz.

But with only two weeks to go until Election Day, not one of the major candidates is able to prove that he has broken away from the pack using usual campaign techniques. And so, some experts say, the advent of television may be conclusive, especially among the 30 percent of the electorate widely believed to be undecided.



Prime Minister Jacques Chirac calling for a vote of confidence in the French National Assembly on Thursday. Page 6.

Two other major contenders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Jong Pil, were given the next time slots, followed by three minor candidates.

Neither Mr. Roh nor Kim Dae Jung broke new ground in his 20-minute speech. But their appearances were the first in which South Koreans running for high office could talk to the entire country at once.

For Chilean Actors, Drama in Opposition

By Shirley Christian New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Through more than 14 years of military rule, many of Chile's theater groups have been islands of criticism and opposition.

Instead, they have promised to stay and, despite the warning to keep quiet, have made the threats known publicly along with their fears.

Actors from three continents came to Chile in support of the threatened theater people. Hundreds of others sent messages of support.

Monday was the deadline set by a group calling itself Command 135 of the Trizano Cultural Action Pacification for the theater people to leave the country.

But it is generally assumed that Trizano — the meaning of the word is not clear — is a rightist extremist group of the types that, in the past anyway, have had ties to government intelligence groups.

When a visiting Spanish actor, German Cobos, said that he considered the threats "a form of state terrorism," some of the Chilean actors applauded.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. health officials announced blood testing in 30 major cities to measure the spread of AIDS. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Orders for U.S. manufactured goods rose a strong 1.1 percent in October. Page 11.

Down close: DOWN 72.44 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.6625 1.8035 132.75 5.651

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIEDS



WORLD BRIEFS

Moscow Weekly Prints Long-Suppressed Letter

MOSCOW — A Moscow journal published a long-suppressed letter on Thursday in which the Bolshevik economist Nikolai I. Bukharin called on future Soviet leaders to clear the names of the victims of Stalin's purges.

"I feel my helplessness in the face of a hellish machine that, probably using medieval methods, possesses gigantic strength, fabricates organized slander and behaves boldly and full of confidence," Bukharin wrote.



I feel my helplessness in the face of a hellish machine that, probably using medieval methods, possesses gigantic strength.

Weak Dollar, Fall in Oil Prices Put Strains on Soviet Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has borrowed \$6 billion from Western banks in the last two years to cover shortages of hard currency caused by a weak dollar and declining world oil prices, according to Central Intelligence Agency studies and other reports.

More of the resources that otherwise would have gone to defense will be available to keep the modernization effort afloat and to bolster consumer programs, said Robert E. Leggett, a CIA analyst.

The collapse in world oil prices last year resulted in further cuts in both Soviet imports and exports, although imports fell further, allowing Moscow to push its surplus above \$2 billion.

Cubans Sign Tentative Pact in Atlanta

ATLANTA (UPI) — After two hours of negotiations with government officials, six leaders of the Cuban prisoners holding 89 hostages at a federal penitentiary have signed a tentative agreement Thursday to end their siege and put the document up for a vote by all the prisoners.

Draw Ends 19th Game in Chess Match

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — The resumed 19th game of the world chess championship between the champion, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, ended in a draw Thursday after 62 moves.

Malaysia Tightening Press Laws

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad introduced amendments Thursday tightening the country's already strict press laws, saying the changes were intended to ensure that nothing jeopardized Malaysia's stability and development.

Manila Drops Australian's Expulsion

MANILA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, reversing a decision by the government, said Thursday he would not expel an Australian journalist accused of maligning the administration of President Corason C. Aquino.



Michael Byrnes

Nazis' 'Forgotten Victims' to Be Paid

BONN (AP) — "Forgotten victims" of Nazism will receive a total of up to 300 million Deutsche marks (\$180 million) under legislation approved Thursday by the West German parliament.

For the Record

More than 6,000 British postal workers defied their union and on Tuesday a 24-hour strike Thursday as talks resumed to try to avoid a Christmas mail strike.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K., Spain Agree to Gibraltar Airport

LONDON (Reuters) — A British-Spanish agreement to share Gibraltar airport has cleared the way for air fares within the European Community to fall. The pact still has to be approved by Gibraltar.

DOONESBURY



Russians Quietly Try to Recover Works of Art From Abroad

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has begun discussions with international auction houses in a quiet effort to bring home Russian works of art that have been sold or stolen since the Bolshevik Revolution.

The talks, believed to be the first formal contacts with the international art market in 17 years, are the latest move in a growing campaign to preserve and highlight Russian culture.

The foundation is one result of official and unofficial efforts to preserve historic buildings and restore public attention to Russian artists whose work has been slighted for ideological reasons.

Western art experts said it was probable that if the Soviet Union began to buy back art, it would be especially interested in painters of the 18th and 19th centuries and 20th-century modern art that was shunned in the Stalin years.

Other treasures of Russian culture that are better represented in Western collections than in the Soviet Union include Fabergé eggs and Napoleonic era furniture that Soviet officials might want to use in furnishing czarist palaces now being restored.

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Candidate Urges Strike To Depose Junta in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A leading presidential candidate, Sylvio Claude, called Thursday for a nationwide strike, beginning Friday and continuing until Haiti's military-dominated junta resigns.

President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled the country. The balloting for a president and National Assembly, which would have been Haiti's first free election in 30 years, was halted after 34 persons were killed and 75 wounded.

Anglican Article Criticizes Runcie As Weak on Issues

LONDON — Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, was accused Thursday by an official Anglican publication of weakness in dealing with controversial topics. The attack was seen in the British press as a crisis of confidence in the archbishop's authority.

Elba Convict Gets Increased Term

LIVORNO, Italy — A convicted neo-fascist murderer, Mario Tuti, was sentenced to an additional 14 years and two months in prison on Thursday for his part in the seven-day prison hostage seizure on the island of Elba.

17 Sentenced as Hanoi Blames U.S. in Invasion

HO CHI MINH CITY — The government on Thursday sentenced one man to life imprisonment and 16 others to terms of three to 19 years on charges of attempting to invade Vietnam through Laos with a guerrilla force.

Epidemic Strikes Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh — A diarrheal epidemic caused by contaminated water and rotten food has killed nearly 100 Bangladeshis and infected 1,000 others in the past two weeks, health officials said Thursday.

There's only one gin for the well-informed. Special Tribute Gin advertisement with image of bottle and glass.

University Degree advertisement for Pacific Western University, 400 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Bovary's New York Bar advertisement: Est. 1911, 'the Birth place of the Bloody Mary', 5 Rue Daunou, Paris.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



### EC Warns Japan Not to Favor U.S. On Trade

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — The European Community reiterated Thursday a warning to Tokyo to stop what European officials see as favoring the United States over Europe on trade.

"We are absolutely against discrimination which favors the United States over our own interests," said Willy De Clercq, EC commissioner for external relations and trade policy.

"With Japan daily becoming more dependent on the EC market, which is worth 50 percent of the United States market to Japan," he said, "this is a dangerous attitude for the Japanese authorities to take."

Mr. De Clercq is in Tokyo until Saturday for talks with government leaders, including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone last month.

The EC official also warned Japan that moves to divert its exports to the EC away from over-competitive dollar markets could cause a backlash in Europe unless matched by visible Japanese market-opening measures.

Japan's trade surplus with the EC fell 2.8 percent in yen terms in the first 10 months of 1987, after taking into account the extraordinary impact of large gold imports last year.

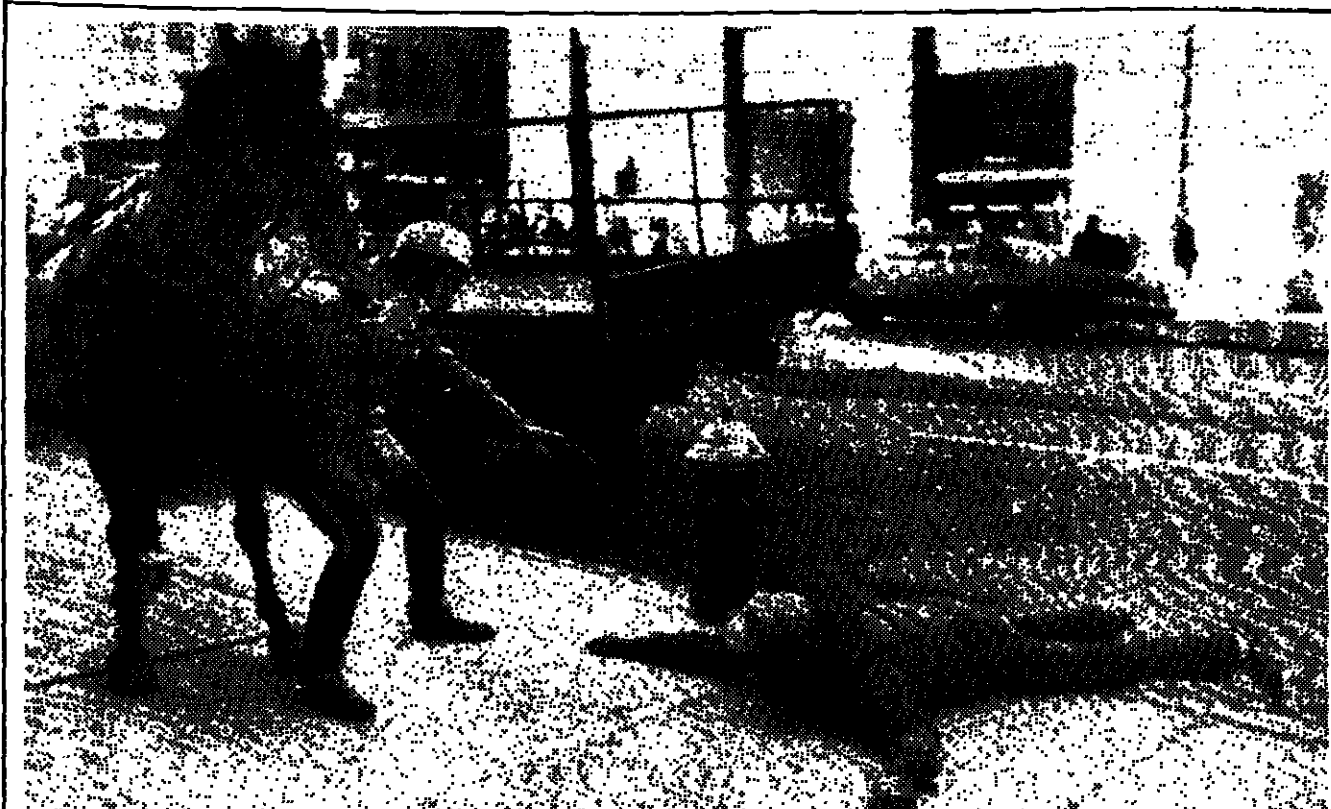
While imports from the EC in October alone, minus the gold factor, rose 19.3 percent from October 1986, Japanese exports to the community rose 6.3 percent, according to EC figures.

Mr. De Clercq demanded that Japan move quickly to revise its liquor tax system and act on a ruling last month by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that it discriminated against imported alcohol.

"We expect from the Japanese government the full, complete implementation of the GATT ruling — full, complete and speedy, which means it is not conceivable to link an international ruling to any form of domestic reform," he said.

Japanese Finance Ministry officials have said they were moving toward revising the liquor tax as part of a sweeping tax reform package that is not expected to take effect until April 1, 1989.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia warned Japan on Thursday not to make two-way trade deals with the United States at the expense of Australia or other countries.



**CALLING OUT THE CAVALRY** — A New York City mounted policeman, Richard Serrentino, arresting a man, Joseph Gooden, 25, who was accused of having killed a security guard at a department store moments before.

### U.S. Mission to Jupiter Is Scheduled for 1989

**By Warren E. Leary**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — NASA has announced that its long-delayed mission to Jupiter will be launched in 1989, including an audacious re-routing of the spacecraft that would involve using the gravitational force of Venus and Earth to fling the craft like a stone from a sling toward a rendezvous with Jupiter.

The unmanned Galileo mission, originally to have been launched in 1982, was delayed five times by problems with propulsion systems and the space shuttle program, which forced scientists to alter the mission's course.

Making a virtue of this necessity, agency officials have devised a route that will enable the craft to make mankind's first close-up visits to asteroids as well as a flight past Venus.

In what the National Aeronautics and Space Administration called one of the most ambitious planetary voyages ever attempted, the 5,870-pound (about 2,660-kilogram) spacecraft will be launched from the shuttle Discovery.

The flight toward Jupiter will mark the first time a spacecraft has gone into distant space and returned close to Earth, NASA officials said Wednesday.

Ultimately, upon reaching Jupiter in 1995, the Galileo mission is to release a 737-pound probe that will be the first to penetrate the atmosphere of one of the giant, gaseous planets. In addition, the spacecraft is to spend two years orbiting the largest planet and making repeat flybys of its four largest moons.

William J. O'Neil of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, who is the science and mission design manager for the project, said that the roundabout route to Jupiter through the inner solar system was necessary for the spacecraft to pick up enough energy and momentum to reach its distant target.

The swings around Venus and Earth are necessary to get "gravity assists" to propel the spacecraft to Jupiter, Mr. O'Neil said. Despite the delays in the project, he added, "what we will do at Jupiter is everything we planned to — and more."

Not only has the cost of the program, now expected to exceed \$1.3 billion, increased with the delays but plotting a course between Earth and Jupiter also has become more complicated. After the Challenger explosion in January 1986, NASA decided against using volatile hydrogen-fueled Centaur rockets to boost payloads, including Galileo, from shuttle cargo bays.

Using a less-powerful rocket than originally planned to propel the spacecraft from the low-Earth

shuttle orbit into deep space required the planetary maneuverers to swing Galileo toward Jupiter.

John R. Casani, Galileo project manager, said the spacecraft would be modified with new heat shields and better temperature controls because of the increased temperatures around Venus. In addition, he said, engineers are to augment control systems, add an extra antenna for close-in Earth communication, change computer software to handle the extra maneuvers and update some of the 11 experiments included on the Jupiter orbiter.

Galileo, scheduled for the ninth space shuttle flight after missions resume next year, must be launched between Oct. 8 and Nov. 24, 1989, or the mission will have to be delayed again until 1991, officials said. If Galileo fell to the backup launching date, at least one or both of the asteroid visits probably would be canceled, they added.

The Galileo project, named after the 17th-century astronomer who discovered and named Jupiter's four major moons, is designed to greatly increase information on the Jovian system gathered in 1979 by the Voyager-1 and Voyager-2 missions.

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### U.S. to Survey AIDS in 30 Cities

**By Philip M. Boffey**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Federal health officials announced Wednesday that blood samples would be collected in 30 major cities in an effort to determine how far and fast the AIDS virus was spreading.

But they said that previously announced plans to collect blood samples at random in more than 50,000 households had been deferred pending an assessment of whether such a survey was feasible and could be completed by 1990.

While awaiting better data, health officials told the White House that they saw no reason to revise their previous estimate, made 17 months ago, that 1 million to 1.5 million Americans already have been infected with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus. That estimate has been criticized as too high by at least one analyst on the White House staff and as too low by some AIDS experts.

AIDS cripples the body's defenses against cancers and other infections.

In a related development, the presidential AIDS commission disclosed in a preliminary report to

President Ronald Reagan that it would concentrate on four issues that, it seemed to imply, the federal government and other bodies have not adequately pursued. The commission said it would move immediately to investigate:

- The lack of drugs to treat AIDS patients.
- The lack of valid data on how the disease is spreading.
- The need for home care and other forms of treatment of AIDS patients outside hospitals.
- The lack of programs to treat intravenous drug abusers who are at high risk of infection.

Federal health officials were asked by the White House in June to prepare better estimates of how and where the virus was spreading.

At a White House briefing, Dr. James O. Mason, director of the Federal Centers for Disease Control, said that "we probably were a bit high a year and a half ago" in putting the high estimate at 1.5 million. But he noted that the virus has continued to spread since then and that new estimates suggest that the range now is still roughly 1 million to 1.5 million infected.

"The statistics do not show that it is wildly spreading," said Dr.

Otis Bowen, secretary of health and human services. "This is not a massive, wildly spreading epidemic among heterosexuals as some people fear."

Dr. Bowen said the new estimates, presented in a report to the White House Domestic Policy Council, provided no basis for believing that federal programs to combat AIDS could relent.

"It's not spreading like wildfire," Dr. Mason agreed, "but it's not under control."

Homosexual men, intravenous drug users and their sexual partners have accounted for most of the AIDS cases. As of Nov. 23, 47,022 cases had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control, based in Atlanta. Federal officials project that 270,000 Americans will develop the disease by the end of 1991, almost all of them people who already are infected with the virus.

The report to the White House said that health officials hoped to conduct a "family of surveys" in the 20 top metropolitan areas, containing 25 percent of the population and 75 percent of the reported AIDS cases, and in 10 other cities with moderate to low prevalence of AIDS.

### House Approves Cuts Under New Deficit Package

**The Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives voted Thursday to alter a \$587 billion spending bill to conform to the deficit reduction agreement between Congress and the White House.

The bill was amended on a 236-177 preliminary vote.

The White House and congressional negotiators agreed to cut the federal budget deficit by \$30 billion in the 1988 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, and by \$46 billion for 1989.

The bill would finance government programs beginning Dec. 16, when a temporary government spending law expires. The new measure is necessary because Congress has not finished work on regular appropriations for the 1988 fiscal year.

The Senate must also approve the spending bill. Differences in the House and Senate versions must be resolved before the bill is sent to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**Candidates, 12 at a Time**

Presidential candidates used to emerge from the smoke-filled room, chosen by shrewd old politicians. Now they emerge from trials by fire, electronic fire, chosen by the public. NBC's two-hour program Tuesday carried on-screen screening to a new level by including each candidate of both parties. In principle, it is part of a welcome, historic shift to primary election campaigns. But 12 candidates at once are too many.

They were a docile dozen, eager to impress America in network television's preface to the campaign. Yet they soon turned into a blur of blue suits and red ties. With so little time, each question produced short-hand, not insight. What is needed now is the chance to assess individuals.

There were cogent moments Tuesday. Senator Bob Dole, a Republican, called calmly for bipartisanship toward next week's Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. Senator Albert Gore, a Democrat, outlined a coherent, humane national policy on AIDS. Inevitably, however, the candidates tended toward slogans and the epigrams that television calls sound-bites.

"Simoneau," said Representative Richard Gephardt, assailing the economic views of Senator Paul Simon, his fellow Democrat, is akin to Reaganomics. "People really want fair share, not welfare," said the Reverend Jesse Jackson. "It's time," said Bruce Babbitt, former governor of Arizona, as he got to his feet, to stand up to the budget deficit and the need for raising taxes. Likewise the Republicans, Pierre du Pont, former governor of Delaware, ex-

plained his opposition to the Euromissile treaty this way: "We defend freedom in this country. We don't just strive for peace." Democrats, said Pat Robertson, once stood for freedom but they don't anymore. "Now they stand for appeasement." Representative Jack Kemp wants the dollar again to be "as good as gold."

A candidate may have developed a sophisticated policy on, say, employment and welfare, like Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts; or have worked out careful views on the INF treaty, like Vice President George Bush or Alexander Haig. But such positions cannot be explained in seconds. Serious discussion of dynamic issues like Social Security is difficult even with time—and incoherently without it.

Why, people ask, has there been so little discussion of issues so far? Too little time is a big reason. Small wonder that Governor Mario Cuomo of New York counsels the candidates to stop debating together and start explaining separately.

The Public Broadcasting System offers a series on the individual candidates. That is impractical for the networks. Still, with their new screening role in campaigns, they have an obligation also to focus on the candidates singly. The arithmetic Tuesday amounted to 120 minutes divided by 12 candidates divided by 6 answers, little more than 90 seconds per answer. On PBS the candidates get 90 minutes, divided by one. For the voters, who now choose nominees as well as presidents, that adds up to something.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

**Free Speech for the PLO**

The conference committee considering the State Department authorization bill was scheduled Thursday or Friday to take up the question of the Palestine Liberation Organization's information offices in the United States. The Senate version of the bill contains a provision that would force these offices in Washington and New York to close their doors and would prohibit anyone—including American citizens and legal aliens—from opening an office or spending or receiving money "at the behest of the PLO" in order to publicize its non-terrorist views. This is a terrible, small-minded idea that is clearly at odds with the First Amendment, but chances are good that both conferees and the Congress will approve it.

Contrary to the claim of its sponsors, this legislation is not directed at terrorism—every form of which is already illegal in the United States—but at speech. The PLO is not popular in America, and for good reason. But it is not criminal in the United States to publish and disseminate unpopular views, to challenge decisions of the legislature and the foreign policy establishment or to criticize good friends of the United States. For 10 years, that is what the PLO

information office in Washington has been doing. In September, the State Department, in an apparent effort to head off this legislation, reversed its long-held view that the activities of the office were both legal and constitutionally protected; it ordered the office shut down. But that did not satisfy senators who pushed to close the New York office (which is attached to the PLO observer post at the United Nations) as well.

The State Department's action is being challenged in U.S. district court in Washington. This is one of those times to be grateful for the third branch of government. The courts, unlike Congress and the executive, have been purposely isolated from the kind of pressures that lead elected and politically appointed officials to capitulate to misguiding demands. It is disgraceful that liberal senators in particular, who usually champion the First Amendment rights of the unpopular, have supported this legislation and the State Department's action. It will be up to the courts to re-emphasize the distinction between illegal acts and protected speech. Everyone, even a supporter of the PLO, is entitled to join in debate and to be heard.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

**The Pakistan Dilemma**

The heated question of aid to Pakistan will soon hit the floor of the House of Representatives. The vote will be close, for principle seems to vie with principle—helping Pakistan for itself and for its help to the Afghan rebels versus trying to pressure Pakistan to stop building nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration has requested \$4 billion for Pakistan over six years. The authorization for one year's funding is now before the House. It requires waiving a law that precludes aid because of Pakistan's nuclear weapons activities.

Supporters argue that Pakistan is a loyal U.S. ally essential to the support of the Afghan opposition. They regret its pursuit of nuclear capability but say that cutting off aid will not necessarily end it.

Representative Stephen Solarz proposes an amendment restoring the six-year aid program as Pakistan desires, but making it contingent on presidential assurances that Pakistan has ceased producing weapons-grade nuclear materials. Perhaps, Mr. Solarz concedes, the cutoff would weaken Pakistani

support of the rebels. But as Pakistan says, its support has continued despite previous aid bans and rests on its own interests.

Representatives Charles Wilson and Jim Leach have offered another approach: Stop aid only if India agrees to forgo nuclear weapons programs and Pakistan refuses to do likewise. Certainly Washington should put more pressure on India, but it lacks real leverage. Perhaps the only way to get India on the nonproliferation bandwagon is not to let Pakistan off the hook.

There can be reasonable disagreement over whether an aid stoppage will have the desired effect in Pakistan. But there is no doubt that Pakistan continues its weapons development program and lies about it. And there can be little doubt about the effect of Congress waiving laws it has designed to contain the spread of nuclear weapons.

An aid renewal would say that when other important issues are at stake America will accept utter disregard for nonproliferation. That is not a signal the world can afford.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

**Other Comment**

**The French on Hostages**

Yes, it was a compromise that brought the liberation of the two French hostages, and it is a global compromise that France is now negotiating with Iran. Some may oppose this. But the alternative is clear, and it involves a strategy of inflexible rigor. Would a majority in France support this? Hardly likely.

Realism led the government to open a process of normalization (of which the hostage problem is only a part) as soon as the opportunity presented itself. The economic and strategic stakes are high. Would it have served the national interest to pass up this chance? Would it have hurt Iran?

We must decide what we want: to save what can be saved and open a dialogue, or to save honor and risk the worst. Risking the worst can exact a high price and demand sacrifices. Are the French of today ready for that—in more than words?

—Philippe Tesson, *Le Quotidien de Paris*.

Either France had to write off the hostages as virtual dead men (a politically justifiable but morally difficult stance), or declare its will "to do something" (which French gov-

ernments have done only with the public's general approval). In the latter case, the end dictated the means: One does not use gentlemen's arguments on hoodlums. If the aim of the deal was moral, its means could not be.

—Gérard Dupuy in *Liberation (Paris)*.

**'A Little Lesson' on Gorbachev**

Over 15 million Americans watched NBC's Tom Brokaw joust with Mikhail Gorbachev on television Monday. What they saw was the real Gorbachev—animated, loquacious, charming, very sure of himself and hard as nails. Mr. Brokaw offered a look at what negotiating with Mr. Gorbachev is like—at the hurdles of culture, history and ideology that must be cleared. He also showed that it can be done.

"Let me teach you a little lesson," Mr. Gorbachev said at one point, lapsing into a Soviet mindset as old as V.I. Lenin—one that says that the Soviets alone perceive truth. Amiable and formidable, a most satisfactory introduction to a meeting in which so much depends on the two leaders making certain the answers match the questions.

—The Los Angeles Times.

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**Gorbachev Isn't About To Starve His Army**

By Doug Macgregor

WEST POINT, New York—As the Washington summit meeting draws near, there has been a barrage of confusing commentary on the meaning of Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost*, including exhortations from some Western observers to reward the Soviet reformist spirit with economic cooperation and support.

Central to their argument is the claim that Mr. Gorbachev, *glasnost* and Soviet economic reform are inherently good for the West because they will lead to a reduced Soviet military threat. There is, however, no evidence that restructuring the Soviet economy or broadening citizen participation in local affairs will constrain the Soviet state in its long-term effort to dominate Eurasia.

Military power has always been the Soviet state's primary claim to international prestige, and it is within the Soviet military that Mr. Gorbachev's reinvigorating influence may ultimately have its greatest effect. Consider his elevation this year of General Dmitri Yazov to the top position in the Soviet military establishment.

The appointment of the relatively unknown army general to be the minister of defense was a huge surprise in the Western world. He projects the image of a leader in the Gorbachev mold. He brings energy, integrity and intelligence to the Soviet armed forces in a manner not seen since the 1920s. Unlike most of his predecessors, the younger Yazov avoids ideological harangues in favor of practical emphasis on military discipline, new training techniques and fighting corruption in the officer corps. He stresses intellect, modern technology



and military history in the education of officers, and he exalts the "dynamic, thinking man" as the model of the modern Soviet military professional. This approach appeals to many Western observers who are taken with the "Gorbachev style."

But none of General Yazov's rhetoric suggests that an era of resource stringency will cause the type of organizational contraction that reduced the size of the Soviet conventional forces in the 1950s. In fact, the Soviet state's investment in military-force development continues at a dizzying pace; new weapons are reaching the field more rapidly than at any time in recent Soviet history. And if General Yazov succeeds in reforming the armed forces, the West will face a more, not less, potent Soviet threat.

Then there is Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, who was removed from the general staff in 1984 for insisting that global war with the United States could be fought without wide use of nuclear weapons. Marshal Ogarkov appears to have been resurrected, and the "new political thinking" in Mos-

cow has not discouraged him from pressing ahead with a new offensive military doctrine and strategy for the 1990s that emphasize theaterwide, "high-tech" conventional military operations against the West.

Marshal Ogarkov has been given operational control of the Warsaw Pact's most important concentration of forces: the Western theater of military operations, which includes the western Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. He has been working to develop his Central European command into a cohesive and responsive offensive-force structure that can rapidly mobilize and attack the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Western analysts should be careful not to underestimate the extent to which Marshal Ogarkov's innovative strategy conforms to Mr. Gorbachev's commitment to reinventorize the Soviet state.

Much ink has been wasted on speculation about the possible effect of the Gorbachev proposals for limited reform, which may yet be scrapped by a party apparatus that abhors

change in any form. Meanwhile, his reform-oriented approach appears to be reinventing Soviet military strength, but it has done nothing to change the traditional objectives of Soviet power and influence.

Despite Mr. Gorbachev's pronouncements, it is clear that there will be no reduced emphasis on Soviet military power. If there are any reductions in the size of the Soviet armed forces, these reductions doubtless will be followed, as in the past, by structural changes to increase the military's striking power.

The hasty embrace in the West of a "Gorbachev climate" will raise the risk that a more robust Soviet economy, helped by Western credits and technology, will provide the basis for even greater Soviet military strength. Those who expect Soviet military power to be buried in *glasnost*'s wake are in for a surprise.

The writer is an associate professor of social sciences at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

**Cam Ranh: The Soviets' 'Non-Base'**

By Alvin H. Bernstein

SINGAPORE—Yevgeni Samoteykin, the Soviet ambassador to Australia, was still insisting last March that Cam Ranh Bay on the central coast of Vietnam was not a Soviet base. "It must emphasize," he said in Canberra, "that the U.S.S.R. has no naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in the sense in which it is customary to define such bases, namely, ones with complete structure." Soviet naval ships, he asserted, called there simply to take on supplies or make minor repairs. He added: "Cam Ranh in any way can be compared with the U.S. Subic Bay naval base in the Philippines."

Soon afterward, the U.S. navy released a series of photographs showing that Cam Ranh Bay had indeed become the largest Soviet air and naval base outside the Warsaw Pact. The photos showed a much larger complex than what the Vietnamese Communists had captured in 1975.

Cam Ranh is Moscow's reward for bankrolling Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, to the tune of \$9 billion in military aid since 1978. The Soviets have transformed the base. It now has equipment capable of handling nuclear missiles. It also has aircraft maintenance depots and communications and intelligence-gathering facilities.

Nearly 25 surface ships, as well as attack and cruise missile submarines, operate daily in the area. Some are nuclear-powered. There are 16 Badger bombers stationed at Cam Ranh, each with a range of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers). They could hit U.S. bases in the Philippines and all capitals of South East Asian Nations. A squadron of MiG-23 Flogger-G jets at Cam Ranh can be used for air defense or bomber escort. Eight long-range turbo-prop Bears regularly fly over the South China Sea for reconnaissance and practice targeting of U.S. and Chinese naval units. They collect intelligence on China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia's Natuna Islands, and Hainan Island, where China's regional missile base is based.

Thanks to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, the Soviets have been able to use Cambodian ports at Kompong Som and Ream, on the Gulf of Thailand, to funnel arms into Cambodia and improve intelligence gathering.

Being in Vietnam helps the Soviets solve their main naval problem in the Pacific: having to pass through narrow straits off the Sea of Japan from Vladivostok, or to deploy from Petropavlovsk, icebound for several months of the year, to reach the Pacific Ocean in time of crisis. The warm water Vietnamese port, ideal for surface and submarine operations, provides rapid access to deep waters.

The value of Cam Ranh Bay to Moscow is not so much as a staging post against U.S. Pacific forces, because it could not be defended against a determined U.S. attack. It is more useful as part of the Soviet encirclement of China and for countering any threat to the Soviet Union from Chinese ballistic missile bases in time of crisis. The warm water Vietnamese port, ideal for surface and submarine operations, provides rapid access to deep waters.

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**Food Wars: In a Summit Season, the EC Talks Matter**

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—Politicians hate being upstaged. But over the next few days, many of the West's political leaders will be excluding imitation and dis-comfort at one another's hands.

We are in high season for summit meetings, some more important than others. Next week's Reagan-Gorbachev encounter is being labeled a maxi-summit. Margaret Thatcher's talks with Mikhail Gorbachev while his aircraft refuels in London en route to Washington is a mini-summit, and the European Council meeting in Copenhagen, bringing together the 12 EC leaders today and Saturday, is a plain old summit.

President Reagan reportedly is furious that Mr. Gorbachev has arranged a minor hijacking of Mr. Gorbachev's agenda. He could steal some of his thunder. The EC leaders, meanwhile, realize that their meeting will be almost totally eclipsed by the Washington summit. It is all a good example of how showbiz can obscure the real issues of politics.

For while the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting undoubtedly is important, it should not be allowed to overshadow the issues discussed at Copenhagen.

At the top of the EC agenda is the question of farm subsidies. It may sound bureaucratic and banal, but it is arguably of far greater concern in the long run to more people around the world than the scrapping of weapons that amount to 3 percent of the world's nuclear stockpiles.

The Washington summit will send a signal to the world that the two superpowers will continue their rapprochement. With any luck the meeting will crystallize into fresh images of friendship.

In short, the Washington summit marks a trend

but not a turning point. The Copenhagen meeting, by contrast, is faced with decisions that could change the way billions of people live.

These decisions concern the degree to which the rich European states should subsidize their farmers. It is a matter of concern far beyond Europe, for European farm surpluses are now flooding world markets at subsidized prices that are driving even the poorest Third World peasants off their land.

Unjust as it may sound, the poor farmers of the world's most hard-pressed agricultural economies

EC's Common Agriculture Policy, or CAP, still stands between them and a reduction of subsidies. The United States proposed earlier this year, as part of the present Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations, that talks be held on abolishing the trade-distorting farm subsidies. The EC countries, however, are still wrestling with whether the CAP should be changed, let alone radically reformed.

But the European leaders now find themselves between a rock and a hard place. Thanks to Prime Minister Thatcher, who refuses to countenance the idea that British taxpayers should pay more for other European countries' runaway farm subsidies, the EC budget will not be reduced until genuine reforms are introduced in the CAP.

CAP costs have risen 40 percent since 1984. Next year they will empty EC coffers, and then some. Spending will exceed the maximum permitted budget of about \$40 billion by \$6 billion; EC finances will become chaotic. Mrs. Thatcher insists she will agree to an increased budget ceiling only in return for genuine farm subsidy cuts, and has rightly remained deaf to blandishments from France and West Germany that a system of "stabilizers" would reduce farm costs.

There seems little prospect of agreement at Copenhagen, and perhaps that will be no bad thing. A bust-up between the European leaders just as the United States and the Soviet Union are commencing a new stage in détente could embarrass the EC into a last getting serious about agricultural reforms. And that would do more to help subsistence farmers the world over than any amount of aid.

International Herald Tribune.

*Farm subsidies are arguably of greater concern to more people in the world than the INF treaty.*

**Food: Asia's Green Revolutionaries Spread the Word**

By Jonathan Power

KARACHI, Pakistan—Food shortages are back in Africa, and again the travails of Ethiopia are on the front page. But what about India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand and Cambodia, where floods and drought, in appalling combination, have been wreaking havoc with agriculture?

To fly from Dhaka, Bangladesh, to Karachi is to cross the three corners of wretchedness: flooded fields in Bangladesh; overvalued, denuded slopes in Nepal; and, finally, the parched plains of middle India.

According to Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the president of the International Rice Research Institute in Manila, the second-largest producer of rice in the world, India, may lose about 20 million tons of its current crop, Thailand up to 2 million

and Cambodia 1 million. The cost of rice has risen by 20 percent in some parts of India already.

And yet, while some Asian countries—Cambodia and Bangladesh in particular—have had to seek food aid, most have been cushioned by reserves built up in the recent years of Green Revolution, a historically remarkable development.

Rice production in India, the Philippines and Indonesia has risen dramatically over the past two decades. The investment in new high-yield varieties of seed and in irrigation and fertilizers has paid dividends, and given most Asian countries the wherewithal to withstand the present hardship without outside aid.

Less than 20 years ago, Asia was like Africa today, constantly in need as bad weather threw precarious economies off balance. There were dire predictions that by the mid-1980s the world would run out of food, as Asia gobbled up any surplus grown in North America or Europe.

Yet at the end of 1986-87, world rice stocks reached an unprecedented 445 million tons and rice prices fell to the lowest point this century.

It is in India that the most dramatic change has occurred. That country has moved in two decades from receiving massive food aid to a point where it has been able to give food to others, not least to Ethiopia.

In New Delhi, the UN World Food Council recently hosted a conference billed as an exchange of experience between African and Asian food-policy makers. It was remarkably useful in pinpointing just where Africa is missing out and what it could learn from the Indian experience.

India's biggest strides have been in irrigation technology and the management of water resources. The small farmer in many parts of India has learned to follow a cropping pattern that treats water as a scarce resource to be husbanded and conserved. India has also paid attention to research in dry farming and moisture management techniques. Africa has barely begun a similar effort.

India has developed an ubiquitous extension service that continually visits farmers in the field, offering advice and know-how. The experience of farmers is reported back to research centers, helping to produce practical technologies rather than imaginative but useless techniques.

Much of the success of Indian agriculture has been due to the development of support mechanisms that promote production. Africa, in contrast, has often used its food aid to lower food prices in order to reduce unrest in its cities. India has gone the opposite way, of late even raising prices above world levels, since world prices are so deflated by the government-subsidized surpluses produced in North America and Western Europe.

Farmers' cooperatives have played a critical role in agricultural development in India, enabling

farmers to buy in bulk and to arrange common processing and marketing facilities. In Africa, however, cooperatives have too often become inefficient state monopolies, virtually alienating the farmers they purport to serve. In contrast, the Indian government does not interfere with cooperatives except to provide training and credit.

As a result of the New Delhi conference there has been a renewed effort to expand the number of places for Africans in Indian agricultural universities and institutes to encourage Indian experts to work in Africa, and to organize short-term training both in India and Africa for African managers of research institutes, extension services, cooperatives and food-policy planning units.

Parts of Africa appear to be entering again a period of famine, massive relief operations and dependency. Much of the rest of the continent is only limping along. Yet one cause for hope remains. It is knowing that if Asia could do it, Africa can too.

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**100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1887: President Carnot**

PARIS—All fears and alarms regarding the contest for the Presidency of the Republic were terminated [on Dec. 3] by the selection of Marie François Sadi Carnot as President Jules Grévy's successor. The final vote in the National Assembly stood—Sadi Carnot, 616, General Saussier, 188, Mr. Ferry, 11, M. Freycinet, 5. There was great relief over the result. [President Grévy resigned on Dec. 2.]

**1912: Dollar Diplomacy**

WASHINGTON—In his Message to Congress today [Dec. 3] President W.H. Taft begins with an appeal, significant in view of the impending change of administration, for political unity and consistency in regard to foreign policy. Mr. Taft dilates on the special need of far-seeing views in foreign policy, owing to their close connection with the expansion of the country's foreign trade, and on the necessity in this age of commer-

**1937: Inventions of Note**

WASHINGTON—The nation's inventors got patents last week for a flock of gadgets. Alvin N. Gustavson has a "party selector mechanism for voting machines" that enables a citizen to go down the line for the whole ticket with as little effort as flicking a finger. Frank Matsuyama promises to revolutionize the stick-swinging policeman with a nightstick that can be snuggled into a pocket. Donald L. Bruner and James H. Hear combined talents on air-conditioned goggles,

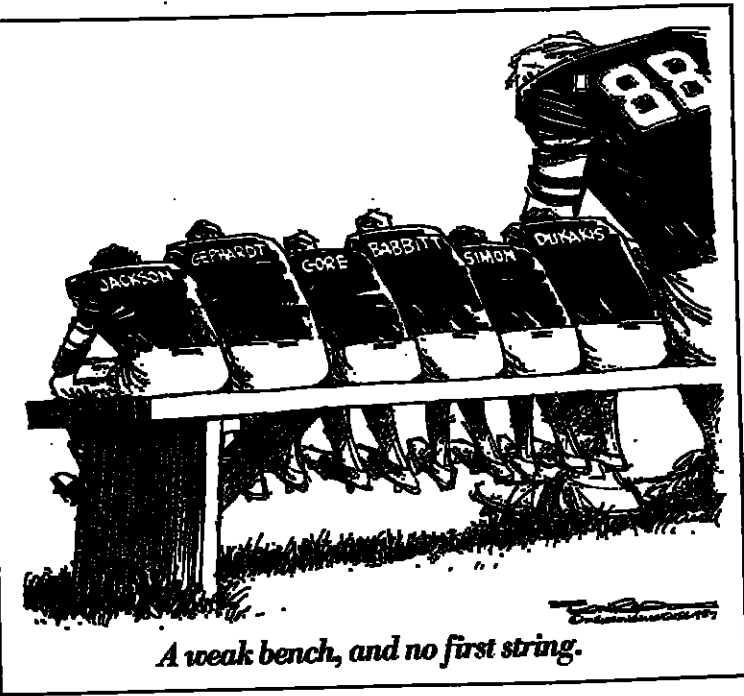
JPL/cio/LSB



OPINION

Cam R... The Democratic 'Car Pool' Is Stuck in the Slow Lane

By Tom Wicker
NEW YORK — Another ho-hum "debate" has come and gone, proving little but that Tom Brokaw, the NBC anchor, after facing in a single week Mikhail Gorbachev and all 12 Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, may have peaked too soon.



A weak bench, and no first string.

Playing Where He Can, With Persistence

By Richard Cohen
WASHINGTON — The first time I heard Vladimir Feltzman play the piano was in a dark Moscow stairwell. We had just finished talking, a sad conversation between a visiting American journalist and yet another Russian refugee.

On Rewarding Terrorists

Regarding "Paris Remitting \$330 Million for Hostages" (Dec. 1, second edition):
A recent European Parliament resolution on political relations between the European Community and the United States "regrets the confusion that has arisen in the Western world as a result of revelations that the United States negotiated secretly with Iran and gave Iran arms in exchange for the release of hostages."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

level of "cognitive development has not yet reached the point where they can make judgments that will keep them out of trouble." how many adults do you know who have never learned to stay out of harm's way?
These researchers appear to have decided that the best life is synonymous with the safest and longest life. Unfortunately, the richness of the world, both its dark and happier sides, is hidden from those who put safety and prudence first.

The Uglier Side

Regarding the sports article "A Bit of Glasnost, Gone Agle in Glasgow" (Oct. 7) by Rob Hughes:
I feel compelled to congratulate Rob Hughes for his outspoken criticism of Graeme Souness, the Glasgow Rangers FC manager, who, in my opinion, should have been punished for bringing the game into disrepute by employing underhanded tactics to dump Dynamo Kiev out of the European Cup.

A Beacon in Bangladesh

Bangladesh, a land of more than a hundred million people and the home of broad political diversity, has long been known as a country plagued by natural calamities and unrelieved poverty. Fortunately, it is also becoming known as the land of the Grameen Bank, the institution so vividly described by Jonathan Power in "An Unusual Bank Elevates the Poor in Bangladesh" (Nov. 26).

They Can Believe in Cuomo

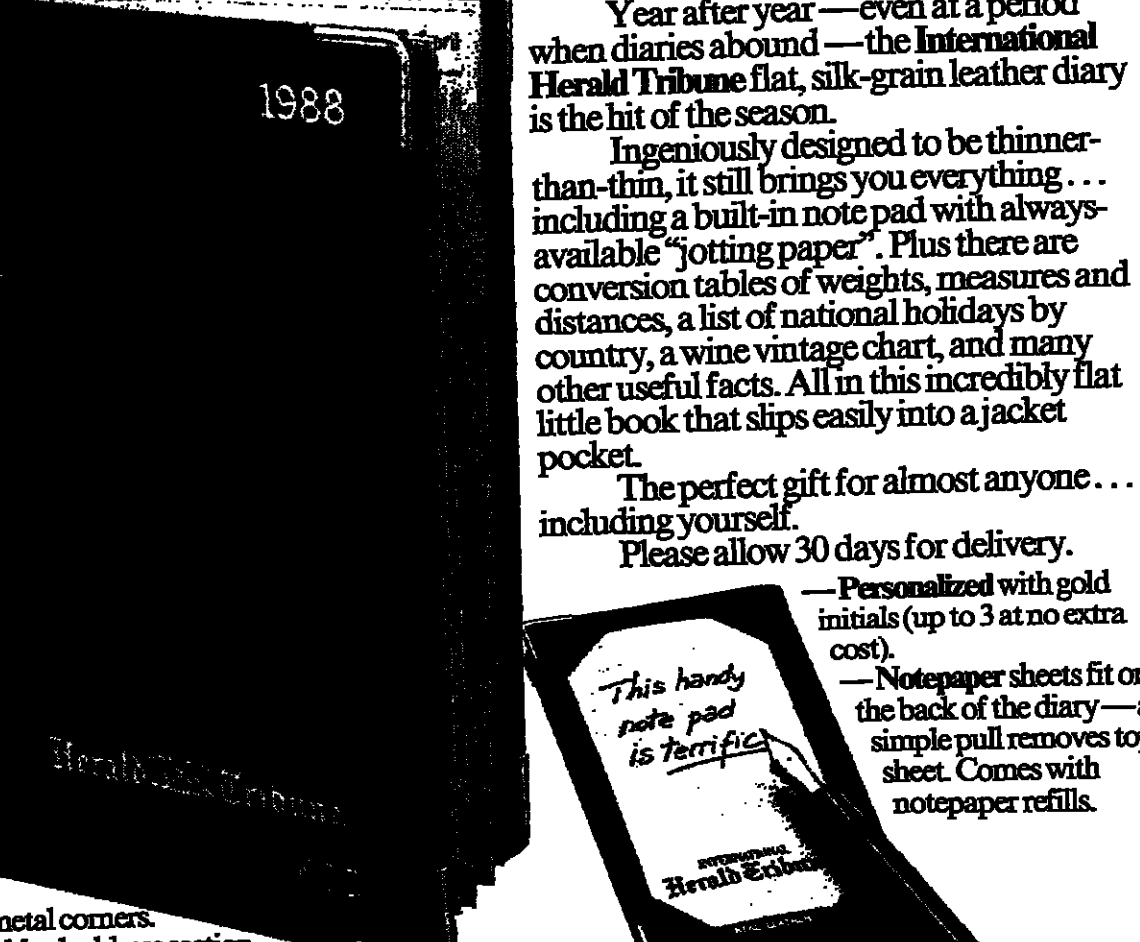
COMING out of the Reagan years, Democrats apparently crave a candidate as emotionally satisfying to them as Ronald Reagan has been to Republicans. No doubt that is an irrational wish, but politics is not just about interests; it is about dreams and hopes, the high ground of political myth that Mario Cuomo made his own in his keynote address to the Democratic convention in 1984.

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# EUROPEAN TOPICS

## Dutch Conscripts Complain of Brutality

Dutch Army conscripts are regularly subjected to brutality and intimidation, according to a Dutch soldiers' group. The Union for Conscript Soldiers said that earlier this year a sergeant and five conscripts dealt out physical abuse to 80 recruits at the Ermelo infantry barracks, including burning their feet with cigarette lighters to wake them up. The complaint came shortly after similar reports surfaced at the Oirschot barracks and followed press reports about allegations of abuse in the British Army.

A spokesman for the Dutch Defense Ministry said the first results of an investigation at Oirschot indicated it was an isolated case. He compared it to the hazing of students, which "sometimes gets out of hand."

"Our soldiers have so much free time; they can go home at night," he said. "And now people start calling for discipline."

Fritz van Rikxoort, a spokesman for the soldiers' group, said the incidents were not isolated cases but "structural problems."

## British Heart Doctors Ask for More Nurses

Heart specialists at the nine centers for children's heart surgery in Britain have appealed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to help solve the shortage of intensive-care nurses. They say the shortage is the main reason for the frequent postponements of lifesaving operations on infants.

The case of David Barber, a 6-week-old baby with a hole in the heart, made headlines in Britain recently when his parents sued a Birmingham hospital after his operation had been canceled five times. The parents lost the case, but the baby was operated on last week after Mrs. Thatcher intervened personally. Doctors at the hospital disclosed that another 35 operations also had been canceled in the past two months.

Doctors blame the staff shortage on the failure of the National Health Service to pay specialist nurses adequately. They said they were not appealing for more



**IMPRESSIVE RECOVERY** — Mireille Balestrazzi, a chief inspector in the French police art squad, displayed on Thursday four Impressionist works by Corot that she brought back to Paris from Tokyo. The paintings were stolen in 1984 from a museum in Semur-en-Auxois in central France and ended up in the hands of Japanese collectors.

funds, but for the right to pay the nurses extra money out of their existing budgets rather than being bound by the health authorities' pay rules. At present, an intensive-care unit nurse with nine years' experience earns about £10,000 (\$18,000).

## Around Europe

**Basque separatists** have launched a campaign to collect half a million signatures needed to propose legislation calling for self-determination. The Herri Batasuna party, widely seen as the political arm of the guerrilla group ETA, said it wanted to submit a bill to the Spanish parliament that would recognize "the right to self-determination at all levels" for the Basques and other minority peoples in Spain. The 1978 constitution allows citizens to submit a draft bill supported by 500,000 signatures. Herri Batasuna representatives have been elected to both the Basque regional autonomous government and the central Madrid government but have refused to take their seats.

**The loggerhead turtle** still faces extinction despite a campaign to inform tourists about its hatching areas, according to the Sea Turtle Protection Society in Greece. More than 200 turtles were injured off the western resort island of Zakynthos last summer by tourists in speedboats and fishermen using dynamite, the group said. In addition, hundreds of eggs buried in the sand along island's Laganas Bay, one of the main hatching grounds in Europe, were crushed by beach umbrellas, cars and garbage-sweeping machines.

**The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture** has been signed by all member states of the Council of Europe except Turkey and Ireland. The convention permits the inspections of prisons, police stations and psychiatric hospitals in the council's 21 member nations by a committee of one representative from each member country. The committee has no legal power, but it will be able to exercise pressure by publishing its findings. The convention still must be ratified by the parliaments of seven mem-

ber countries before it may take effect.

**A difficult question** in a wine contest organized by the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* has caused the theft of a 1917 menu from a glass case at the Paris Museum of Contemporary History, according to Cécile Coutin, the museum's conservator. The menu listed the food and wine offered to General John J. Pershing by the French military authorities on June 23, 1917, shortly after he arrived as commander of the American Expeditionary Force. One of the contest's questions was to name the Burgundy wine that had been served. The museum received numerous phone calls and letters and the number of visitors leaped as soon as the quiz started in mid-October, Miss Coutin said. The thieves could have spared themselves the trouble, since the menu is reproduced in the museum's catalogue. The contest deadline expired this week, but the menu has not been returned.

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

## Seoul Warns North Korea In Inquiry of Airline Crash

**SEOUL** — South Korea warned Thursday that it would end talks with North Korea on cooperation on the 1988 Seoul Olympics if it found proof that the North was involved in the suspected bombing of a South Korean airliner.

Government officials said they believed plastic explosives were planted — possibly in a toilet — on the Korean Air Boeing 707 that vanished with 115 people aboard. They said they were checking to see if a third person could have been involved.

In Bahrain, a woman suspected in the loss of the airliner regained consciousness after a suicide attempt at Bahrain Airport but remained silent during questioning by South Korean and Japanese officials.

The woman, identified on her forged Japanese passport as Mayumi Hachiya, 28, regained consciousness and "closed her eyes" afterward at a Bahrain military hospital, the Japanese chargé d'affaires, Takao Natsumi, said.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Seoul said that South Korea was seeking permission from Bahrain to send a team of specialists to Manama to question the woman.

The woman lapsed into a coma Tuesday after biting a poisoned cigarette while under detention at Bahrain Airport on a passport violation.

An older man traveling with her, identified by his forged passport as Shinichi Hachiya, died a few minutes after taking poison. Officials in Bahrain were trying to determine the true identities of the couple.

The plane was bound for Seoul from the Middle East when it disappeared Sunday near the Burma-Thailand border. The Asian couple left the jet on a stopover in Abu Dhabi.

Japanese officials in Tokyo hoped that fingerprints and photos of the couple, sent from Bahrain, would help identify them.

South Korean officials believe the couple belonged to the large Korean community in Japan and were linked to groups with ties to North Korea.

In Beijing, a North Korean Embassy spokesman denied that North Korea had sabotaged the passenger jet.

"It is impossible," the spokesman said. "Why would our country do that? He added that such accusations were designed to "distract world attention" in a "complex" South Korean political situation leading to presidential elections Dec. 16.

In Thailand on Thursday, Charmlong Salikhupta, secretary of the Communications Ministry, said that after four days of searching, officials were "99 percent sure the airplane exploded and fell into the Andaman Sea" off Burma.

South Korea issued a terrorist alert last week against possible attempts to disrupt the elections and the games. The alert occurred after the Japanese police arrested a suspected leader of the Red Army terror group in Japan and officials said he had plans to fly to Seoul.

Kim Chong Ha, president of the Korea Olympic Committee, said Seoul would end all talks with North Korea on sharing the Olympics if the North were involved in the loss of the plane.

The Olympics are scheduled to be held in Seoul in September, but North Korea has been lobbying to have some of the games and ceremonies moved there.

(AP, UPI, AFP)

## Chirac Calls for a Vote of Confidence To Bolster Position at EC Conference

By Barry James

**PARIS** — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac sought a vote of confidence Thursday in the National Assembly on the eve of his departure for the European Community summit conference in Copenhagen, where he faces questioning about his government's dealings with Iran.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told the House of Commons in London earlier this week that the subject was "bound to come up" when she saw Mr. Chirac at the summit meeting.

Diplomats and commentators said the vote of confidence was a maneuver to send Mr. Chirac to the Copenhagen meeting with clear support for his political and economic policies. With a conservative majority in the assembly, his government was certain to win.

British officials have been highly critical of the French dealings with

Iran, which they see as a breach of an EC common front against terrorism and its sponsors.

Last weekend France obtained the release of two of five French hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Beirut, and released an interpreter at the Iranian Embassy, Wahid Gordji, who had been wanted for questioning about allegations that he helped mastermind a series of bombings in Paris in March and September 1986.

Mr. Gordji was briefly questioned by a judge Sunday, then put on a plane to Karachi, Pakistan, where he was exchanged for the first secretary of the French Embassy in Tehran, Paul Torri.

Mr. Torri and eight colleagues were blockaded in their embassy for five months in retaliation for France's action in putting a ring of policemen around the Iranian Embassy in Paris to prevent Mr. Gordji's escape. Both blockades were lifted Monday.

Five members of the French Embassy staff returned Thursday to Paris, leaving a cipher clerk, a security guard and a vice consul, Gérard Tourelle, to represent French interests at the Italian Embassy in Tehran.

Iran is keeping three diplomats at the Pakistani Embassy in Paris to represent its interests. The other 40 members of its embassy staff in Paris have been told to leave.

Mr. Chirac has said he will restore diplomatic relations, which France broke July 17, as long as Iranian-sponsored groups in Lebanon continue to hold foreign hostages.

Denis Baudouin, the prime minister's spokesman, indicated that some of the heat had been taken out of the dispute with Britain by saying that the British ambassador, Sir Ewen Ferguson, had been "very much appressed" after the French External Affairs Ministry gave him details of its dealings with Iran.



French students during a march to the Senate on Thursday to protest a reduced national education budget and to mark the death of Malik Ousselkine in student protests a year ago.

## Mismanagement Hobbles SDI Effort On Communications, Agency Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith

**WASHINGTON** — The Pentagon's effort to design the communications network for a space-based missile defense, widely considered the paramount technical challenge of the Strategic Defense Initiative research program, has been hobbled by mismanagement and inefficient spending for two years, according to a report by the General Accounting Office.

The congressional watchdog agency said after a yearlong study that the SDI organization "needs to improve its ability to provide timely and effective management direction and oversight" for the effort, aimed at providing the equipment needed to control hundreds of space weapons and sensors in a defense against Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The GAO said the problems could reduce the ability to provide needed information for an informed decision in the early 1990s on whether the whole system should be deployed. The Reagan administration has set the early 1990s as the target for such a decision.

A panel of expert scientific advisers, noting the inherent difficulty of building equipment to manage a battle between U.S. and Soviet space weapons, missiles and nuclear warheads, called it "the

paramount strategic defense problem" in a report in December 1985.

Critics have argued that the computer and communications requirements for split-second attacks on thousands of potential Soviet targets in space are beyond the capability of foreseeable U.S. technology.

Experts agree that without precise coordination, an attack by U.S. defensive weapons against swiftly moving Soviet warheads and decoys would probably fail.

Strategic Defense Initiative officials have spent \$65 million — or about one-tenth of their total budget — on "battle management" research since 1984, according to the General Accounting Office.

But many research contracts awarded to private industry have been canceled before the work was completed because of sudden shifts in the program's priorities or decisions to siphon "battle management" funds for other programs, the report said.

A Strategic Defense Initiative spokesman acknowledged that "there were some inefficiencies caused by program realignment" in battle management research but attributed the problems to budget constraints imposed by Congress and said improvements had been made since auditors finished their work earlier this year.

The General Accounting Office

said that senior navy, air force and SDI research managers pointed to the Strategic Defense Initiative organization's "inadequate direction and planning" as the major cause of slow progress in the program despite official Pentagon assertions that staff shortages and inadequate funding were to blame.

The office said, for example, the outside experts had urged the agency to design the overall missile defense system with "battle management" needs in mind, but said the organization had "made little progress" in accomplishing this "nearly two years."

Instead, officials developed overall designs for a missile defense system in space with little concern for potential shortfalls in "battle management" equipment, it said. Once this oversight was recognized, some of the work had to be redone at a cost of more than \$16 million.

The office said that SDI officials decided early this year to delay "indefinitely" a final design for a missile defense system "because of the need to better ensure" integration of battle management equipment in the design. The arm which has coordinated some battle management research, will have to rework its effort at spending more than \$32 million, the office said.

## ARMS: Reagan Vows to Press Human Rights at Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

rights issues when he met with Mr. Gorbachev, saying that Soviet prisoners of conscience will be "unseen guests" during their talks.

In a speech to human rights activists, Mr. Reagan said that the Soviet "apparatus of state repression" must be dismantled and that human rights would be "a part" with arms control at the summit meeting. United Press International reported.

"We see the violation of anyone's human rights, acts of repression or brutality, as an attack on civilization itself," he said.

## Moscow Rejects Charges

**Celestine Bohlen** of *The Washington Post* reported from Moscow: The Soviet Foreign Ministry formally rejected on Thursday U.S. charges that Moscow had broken the terms of the ABM Treaty.

And a commentary by Tass accused the Reagan administration of systematically undermining arms control agreements and said the U.S. charges of arms violations were an "odious" attempt by Mr. Reagan to "bolster up his own odious reputation as a disrupter of international agreements."

The Foreign Ministry called charges in Mr. Reagan's arms control report to Congress a repetition of "past arguments," based on "far-fetched pretenses."

The language of the Tass commentary was regarded as unusually harsh in the context of the generally positive news coverage in Moscow building up to Tuesday's summit meeting.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's report accusing the Soviet Union of ABM violations was an example of "Washington's cynical attitude towards concluded agreements." The agreement for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear weapons will be the first U.S.-Soviet

## Sports Channel for Europe

**GENEVA** — The European Broadcasting Union said Thursday that it planned to start a sports television channel via satellite next year. It said the new multilingual service, Eurosports, would be operated by the union and a British company, News International. The channel will be available throughout Europe.

## KOREA: Campaign on TV

(Continued from Page 1)

Some opposition candidates say they may not be able to afford it.

All three leading contenders — Mr. Roh, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam — claim to be the front-runner, but there is no impartial evidence to support them, especially since opinion polls in South Korea are both unreliable and unprintable without risk of prosecution.

Many experts give Kim Young Sam a slight edge. Others say Kim Dae Jung is gaining ground, and that Mr. Roh is slipping. Some polls show margins that are too slender to be statistically meaningful.

"I sense it's a dead heat," a political science professor said. "In such a close race, any new ingredient like television can have an impact."

For Kim Dae Jung, who lost to Park Chung Hee in the last election, the chance to go on television was especially gratifying.

Since 1971 he repeatedly endured prison sentences, exile and house arrest, and for years was virtually a nonperson on the state-controlled networks, never seen and rarely mentioned until the government surrendered last summer to opposition demands for direct elections and made this campaign possible.

Mr. Roh, whose campaign has grown increasingly negative in tone, hammered away at his main campaign themes in his television appearance — that he alone can guarantee stability and that an opposition victory will lead to chaos.

He accused the anti-government forces of being "held hostage" by extreme radicals who "do not hesitate in their private gatherings to advocate a violent revolution."

"The path that I promise to travel with you is a sure avenue to a bright future," Mr. Roh said.

Twenty minutes after he finished, Kim Dae Jung took his turn, offering himself to voters as the one man in the campaign who had suffered in the name of democracy. Tearfully, he told of seeing his family for what he thought might be the last time, in the early 1980s, when he was in prison under a death sentence.

He, too, mentioned stability, but with a twist. "Stability and reform are two sides of the same coin," he said, adding: "Should I be elected president, most of all I will be the messenger of peace and reconciliation between the different classes, the haves and have-nots."

## U.S. Pays \$90 Million to UN

**UNITED NATIONS**, New York — The United States paid \$90 million in back dues Thursday to the United Nations, which said it would not be able to pay December salaries without the money. Washington still owes more than \$250 million.

## CHILE: For Santiago Actors, the Drama of Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

when they arrived at the gymnasium shortly before starting time and found policemen lined up to turn people away.

Eventually, they were able to piece the evening together at the warehouse.

The actors and directors said the threats began to arrive on Oct. 30. Twenty-five people reported receiving individually addressed copies of a typed letter.

In addition, six theater groups with a total of 53 people received letters that were presumed to cover all of the members of each group.

The recipients were advised to

flee the country or face the possibility of being killed. Some of the actors reported that a letter to some of them said the threat was intended for those "who are or would like to be members of clandestine parties," apparently a reference to the Communist Party and its armed affiliate, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front.

Edgardo Bruna, a stage and television actor who is also president of Sidarte, the actors' union, said he thought the theater people had been singled out because "since the coup, Chilean actors have had a tradition of telling through our plays what is going on in our country."

He said that actors, like many journalists, politicians, human rights workers and others, had been threatened before but that this was the first threat on such a broad scale.

Among those threatened before who also received letters this time were Nissim Sharim and Delfina Guzmán, leading members of Ictus, a theater group that has performed political works since the 1960s and has won acclaim on foreign tours.

Bombs have been discovered twice at Mr. Sharim's house, and both he and Miss Guzmán have reported receiving dozens of threatening telephone calls.

The most recent Ictus play, "Something in the Air," is about people who disappear after being detained by the authorities. Nearly 700 people have disappeared that way in Chile, most during the first four years of the regime, 1973 to 1977, but five members of the Communist Party have been reported missing since September.

## Pinochet Renews Powers

General Pinochet renewed Thursday the emergency powers giving him the right to restrict freedom of movement, assembly and information for another 90 days. Reuters reported from Santiago.

The powers, in force without interruption since the military seized power in 1973, were renewed on the day that Colonel Carlos Carrero returned to Santiago after being set free Wednesday in Brazil by his leftist guerrilla captors.

He had been held for 93 days and was taken to a military hospital, officials said.

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# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Wren Church Is Reopened

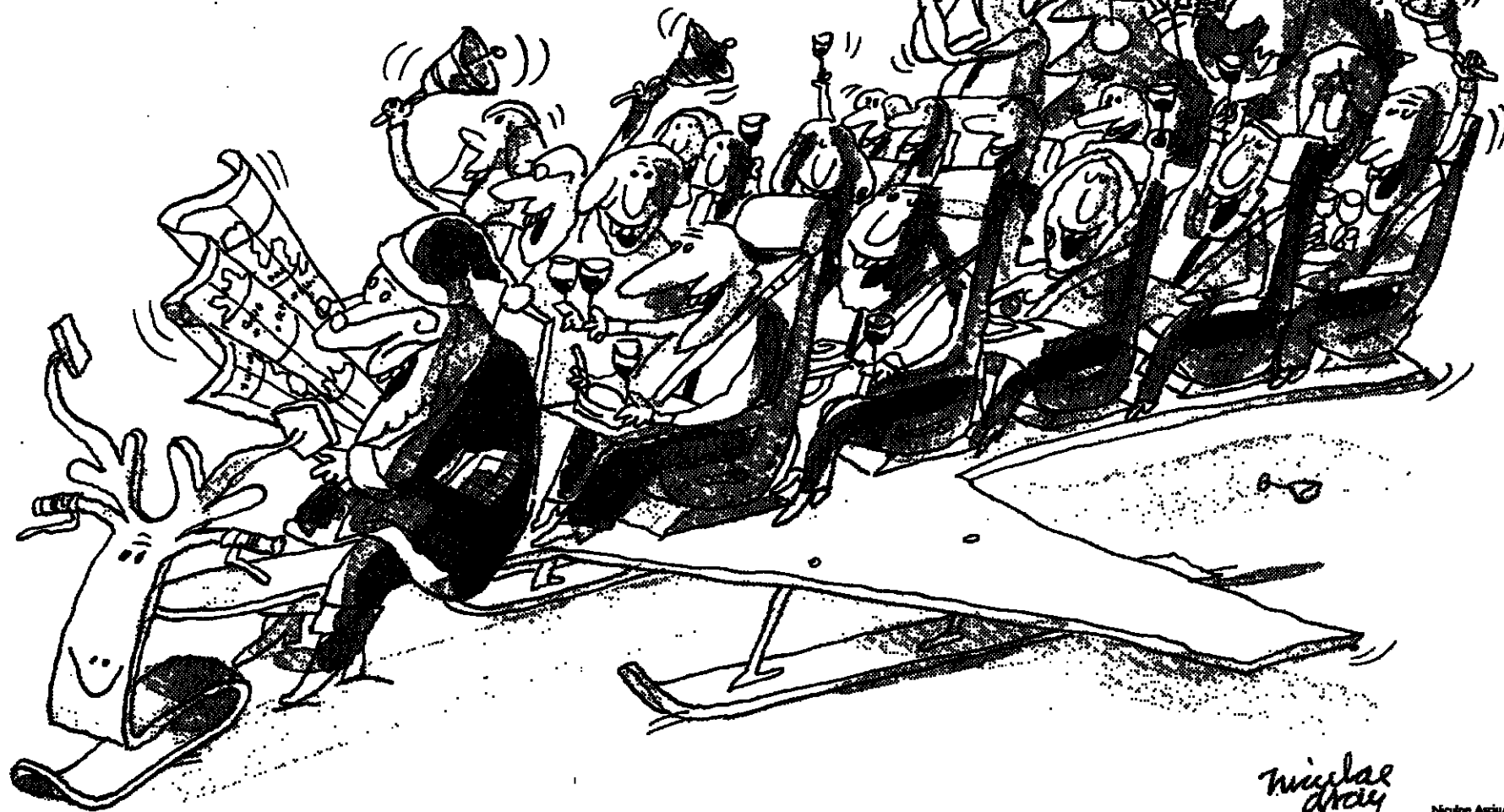
Prince Charles may have harsh words for modern architects and their patrons, but he should be cheered to know of the restoration and reopening of one of the City of London's famous Wren churches, St. Stephen Walbrook. And to hear that the main benefactor of the 20-year, £2-million project was none other than Sir Peter Palumbo, the financier who recently wanted to clear an ancient area of the City to build a tower block by Mies van der Rohe, but was thwarted by traditionalist conservationists led by the prince. Considered to be a model for St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Stephen Walbrook was built by Sir Christopher Wren in the 1670s. It was closed after its dome began to sink, and exterior cracks appeared when the Walbrook River, now an underground stream, shifted the foundations. The dome's supporting columns have been strengthened and repairs made to the foundations. A 10-ton marble altar by Henry Moore, known as "The Camembert" to its critics, stands beneath the dome. The organ has also been restored and will be used for Friday recitals. St. Stephen Walbrook is open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Monday through Friday and 12:30 to 1:30 P.M. on Sunday. It is closed on Saturday.

### Choral Christmas in England

Choral singing comes to the fore in England during the Christmas season, but getting tickets at the most popular services in Oxford and Cambridge can be a problem. Information about holiday carol services and recitals in both cities is available from information centers at St. Aldate's, Oxford (tel: 726.871) and Wheel Street, Cambridge (tel: 322.640). The Choir of King's College, Cambridge, will perform on Dec. 17 at the Barbican Centre in London, and on Dec. 21 at the Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Details of future concerts and recitals are available from the Cambridge Festival Association, Mandela House, 4 Regent Street, Cambridge CB2 1BY (tel: 358.977). In Oxford, the Christ Church Cathedral Choir sings its Christmas program at the cathedral from Dec. 14 to 21. The Magdalen Choir is at the Sheldonian Theatre Dec. 12, and Dec. 13-14 sings a carols by Candlelight program. Tickets and information are available from "Music at Oxford," 6a Cunliffe Hill, Oxford (tel: 864.056). The brochure, "Singing in Cathedrals," available from British Tourist Authority offices, gives details of choral services around Britain.



## 'Tis the Season, Sure Enough



Michael Aron

Illustration by Michael Aron

IT'S that time of the year again, when cities around the world light up their streets with stars, and stores display snow and reindeer, and television blares out commercials for dolls and robots, and social organizations remind people that Christmas is a time for giving.

The holiday season is the joy of romantics and cynics alike, since what makes one group misty-eyed makes the other savage. Few cynics ever said it better than mathematician-songwriter Tom Lehrer: "Kill the turkeys, ducks and chickens / Mix the punch / Drag out the

Dickens / Even though the prospect sickens / Brother, here we go again."

Still, for a lot of people Christmas is a time to enjoy, even if this most Christian of holidays is celebrated in the most pagan of ways, and with studied overindulgence: The morning after is left in both the wallet and the liver.

But we've heard all this before. Around the world, the symbols and the revelry are much the same, but each country interprets them differently, and a traveler at Christmas may find some exotic and unexpected festivity. In the Far

East, Santa Claus must vie with Hindu and Chinese figures — notably dragons this year to greet the year of the same. In the American Far West, people decorate their Saguaro cactuses. London signals the beginning of the season by turning on the lights on Regent Street. The Paris Hôtel de Ville shows a huge Nativity scene.

This section looks at gifts for travelers, at Sweden's traditional smorgasbord, at Singapore's riot of lights and its three-month-long holiday season, and at the rites in Scotland — where many people are more interested in the New Year's celebration, which goes on for two blurry days.

## Anytime Gifts For Travelers

by Betsy Wade

NEW YORK — The best travel gift we ever got was a pair of compact, high-quality folding binoculars. They are now the second thing written on the family packing lists, after plane tickets. The binoculars fold to slide into a jacket pocket or an evening purse. They work well for looking at distant natural wonders, they gather some light for picking out buildings in skylines at night, they find birds in the marsh and they work just as well at the ballet. This is a gift for someone really special, or for a whole family, because it can cost several hundred dollars and there's no point in getting a pair with inadequate lenses. When we start picking out travel gadgets for gifts, they have to measure against the benchmark of the binoculars: They enhance the pleasures in travel and they are easy to pack and carry around.

A travel clock with an alarm also ranks high, particularly for anyone who will move through several time zones and change hotels frequently. The numerals should be visible in a dark room, and the clock should not require electricity. It should fold to protect the face of the clock when it's in the suitcase. One long-time traveler swears by a Japanese-made "international travel alarm" offered by L.L. Bean for \$23 (People living outside the United States can order through the L.L. Bean catalogue, with credit cards). A knurled rim around its face can be rotated to show the time in another city, a help for those who share my tendency to calculate in the wrong direction.

People who believe they were born to shop always carry a canvas bag or collapsible suitcase inside their regular suitcase, so they have a place to consolidate all the stuff they buy. Such an item is useful even for those who do not defoliate the stores wherever they go, because even the clothes brought from home never seem to fit back into the bag they came in. The extra bag should not be so cheap that the dye rubs off on clothes inside the main suitcase on the outbound trip, and it should be light. One shop calls its choice, which folds up into its own nylon pocket, the last-minute bag.

There are a number of pillows of value to the traveler. Inflatable neck pillows for napping on a plane or in an auto are made in models for children and adults. Deflated, they take no room at all. For children over 3, one model, the Smoosle, has a cover in the shape of an

imaginary animal. The adult version, covered in plain poplin, is called the Hedbeed. Both of these, costing about \$10, tuck under the jaw on one side. They are available at Eastern Mountain Sports stores, among other places. The larger inflatable SleepOver, at \$12, curves around the neck for relaxing with the head leaned back. Covered in a suede-like gray washable rayon, it is sold through a number of catalogues, including Orvis's. A high-quality small flashlight is an excellent travel gift. The year of the great energy shortage in London, we took a big flashlight to get around the streets, and though it turned out not to be really vital then, we have since become accustomed to having a flashlight for walking down unlighted roads in Maine, or finding hard-to-see room locks and things that roll under the bed. There are inexpensive disposable flashlights, but the more expensive ones that use batteries give adequate light for a lot of purposes and won't decide to die in the clutch. Mine has a loop to attach a cord or lanyard.

FRIENDS of ours — obsessive, romantic travelers who once went to Singapore just because they wanted to be able to get into a cab and say, "The Raffles Hotel, driver!" — eventually decided to stop taking photographs on their trips. They concluded that taking pictures distracted them from the joy of looking and absorbing new places and that their dinner guests were not interested in looking at slides anyway. There is a germ of wisdom in that, but most of us like to have a photo of the garden where we ate the pub lunch or of the color of the water inside the reef.

One recent development in the photography department is what the professionals call the idiot-proof 35-mm camera. This has an automatic focus and sometimes, in the words of one catalogue, "fully auto everything." Almost every big manufacturer makes one, and they cost around \$100. These cameras are small and do not have a protruding lens; they slide shut so they can be dropped into a purse or pocket. Some relatively serious photographers who are uneasy about parading around a big city with a camera poking off the hip will switch to one of these to have something at hand for candid shots. The shutters are also somewhat quieter than those of the more serious cameras. These cameras may also en-

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Continued on page 8

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### Hungary to Celebrate Photography

Hungary will celebrate the 150th birthday of photography in 1989 by hosting an international photo competition exhibition. More than 5,000 press photographers from around the world will be invited to submit work on themes ranging from war, famine and ecology to work, leisure and the famous. Judges from East and West will award cash prizes and medals and there will be a special award for the "most humane" press photo. The birthday of photography is accepted as Jan. 7, 1839, when the artist Louis Daguerre reproduced a picture on a light-sensitive metal plate, although other sources credit Thomas Wedgwood and William Fox Talbot, both English, with developing photographic techniques earlier.

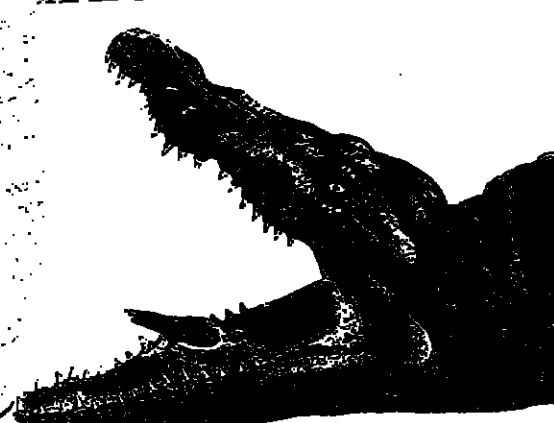
### Space Center Gets Disney Treatment

The Johnson Space Center in Houston, home of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's manned space center, will be getting a 50-acre visitor's facility designed by Disney Imagineering, the architects of Disneyland and Disney World. The new center is scheduled to open in 1991. In the past, visitors at Houston's biggest tourist attraction have been left on their own to wander the halls, hunt for astronauts and peer into mission control centers. "They can sit in the cafeteria next to an astronaut and not know he's an astronaut," said Harold H. a planner for the new center.

### Host in South America

Feeling lost in Lima? The second-floor office of the North American Explorers Club offers first-hand information on South American travel. The club has hundreds of reports filled out by members and advisers, the majority in the United States. The club, which was founded in 1877, has a reading room, a library loaded with travel books and a map room. It will confirm reservations, re-arrange or forward mail and, most important, plan trips. Reports filed by members include data such as prices, travel time and essential items to take along. Members can also rent equipment and valuables have left behind. The club's street address in Lima is Avenida Republica de Arequipa 146, Brea, and its mailing address is Casilla 3714, Lima 100, Peru. Membership is \$25 a year.

### Thrill in Crocodile Dundee Country



A big increase in the number of visitors to Australia has coincided with a sharp rise in the crocodile population in the Northern Territory. Perhaps they heard about the movie. In any case tourism officials have reminded people that they should exercise extreme caution in areas where crocodiles are found and should comply with all warning notices about them. Six people have been killed by crocodiles in the last 20 months and many others injured, and officials say that in all cases the incidents happened because people ignored warnings about the dangers. Notices that say "Crocodiles frequent this area. Keep children and small animals away from the shorelines" are posted in popular spots for visitors, most of them in Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory. But the area is so vast that officials say notices cannot be put up everywhere, not to mention that many visitors have been stealing the signs as souvenirs. This has apparently abated a bit since copies of the signs have gone on sale in souvenir shops.



TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

How to Keep a Step Ahead In the Eternal Visa Game

by Roger Collis

CAUTIONARY tales told by Tom Mahoney, managing director of Visa Shop, a personalized service for visas and passports, which he co-founded two years ago in London:

"A guy in the Middle East on a sales trip suddenly needed to visit Kuwait to tie up a contract. There was no way he could get a visa out there in time. We arranged to get him a second passport in London plus a Kuwait visa which we sent by courier to his hotel in Jeddah.

"An elderly couple who had saved up for a world cruise on the QE2 found two hours before they were due to sail from Southampton they hadn't got U.S. visas. Both thought the other had done this. We picked up their passports, took photos, filled out the forms, got their visas. We got the passports to New York in time for their arrival."

Visa Shop charges £10 (about \$16.50) for most visa applications (£7.50 to travel agents), plus consular fees and out-of-pocket expenses such as courier charges. Airport delivery to Heathrow and Gatwick is £15.

"We use Visa Shop information regularly in our newsletters," says Amanda Felham Burn, a partner of Odyssey Consultants in London, which specializes in adventure travel. Says Anne-Marie Barrett, a director of STA Travel in London: "Tom is marvelous. Visa Shop got me a tourist visa to China when my first application had been turned down."

"We wanted to reach everyone, not just business people," Mahoney says. "About 15.5 million people travel from the U.K. each year and at least 4.5 million need visas. We handle 80 to 100 a day. People are traveling more but the world is getting tighter."

Some countries are fairly lenient, such as France, which demands visas for non-EC nationals. But visa applications should never be taken for granted. Two of the toughest countries, according to Mahoney, are Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. "I find Kuwait most unhelpful, also very petty. They go into great detail—who you are going to see and why," he says. "Saudi Arabia is quite tricky. They have a system of requiring an 'authorization code,' which has to be teleaxed or sent by diplomatic bag from Jeddah to the consulate to meet up with your application. Then you need an AIDS certificate. The U.S. is not as simple as it seems and Canada is not to be taken lightly. Countries are wary of certain categories such as students and journalists."

Here is some of Mahoney's advice:

• Never travel on a passport that has less than six months to run. Countries that give automatic six-month validity may not give you a visa otherwise. Keep at least one clear page. Some consulates may require both a free left- and right-hand page. Renew your passport, whatever the expiry date, if you're running short of pages.

• Check whether you can get a second passport to travel on while your other one is tied up with visa applications. This is possible for U.S. and British nationals.

• Apply in good time and for all the visas you are likely to need for a trip. Never rely on picking up a visa on the road. But be aware that certain countries impose a time limit from the date of issue (typically three months) for using the visa, which is inclusive of your length of stay—Egypt, Nepal and Burma, for example. India allows six months from date of issue plus a three-month stay.

• Whenever possible apply for a visa at the consulate nearest your home; you are always liable to be called for an interview. Consulates run time-consuming checks on non-residents. If you have been refused a visa you're not likely to get one for the same country elsewhere. Consulates sometimes put a discreet sign, or code, at the back of a passport, which alerts their colleagues. For example, the United States and India do this.

• It's always a good idea to apply in person; consigning your passport to the mail is scary sometimes. You can often iron out problems on the spot and check that the visa has been properly issued. "With rare exceptions any passport that is mailed to a consulate is tackled in a slightly different way," Mahoney says. "It's delayed weeks rather than days; at least two weeks with most and up to four and six weeks with others." On the other hand, you can spend hours waiting in line: a good reason for using a visa service.

• The main reason why visa applications are returned is improper documentation. According to Mahoney, on some days one-third of postal visa applications at the U.S. Consulate in London are rejected due to incorrect paperwork. So read everything carefully and back your case with ample documents (overkill never hurts). Visa authorities are primarily looking for evidence of financial support, that you have a clear intention to leave the country and that you are not a criminal risk.

• Decide whether you need a tourist or business visa. For some countries there is a crucial difference in formalities. If you are a tourist a letter from an employer saying you're expected back and a photocopy of a round-trip ticket will often be enough. (If you don't want to pay for your ticket right away, ask your travel agent to issue a dummy one.) For a business visa you'll probably have to supply a letter from your company or an "invitation" from a business contact in the country you plan to visit. A letter (some countries insist on an original) is better than a telex, although a telex sent directly to the consulate is useful. Check whether a vaccination certificate is required with your application.

• Get the right form for the type of visa you want (business or tourist) and make sure that it's a current one.

• Be sure you get a double- or multiple-entry visa to countries like India and Saudi Arabia. You may need to go back on a business trip. The application forms may not provide for this. You have to make a special point. Otherwise you'll be given single entry.

• Do not assume from past experience that things will go smoothly. Different consulates for the same nation may have different guidelines based on how given nationals are viewed in a country for trade or diplomatic reasons.

• Don't rely on getting a visa at the other end even if it is possible (Egypt for example). It's often a hassle. And there's a risk that the airline may not let you board the plane.

• Check whether you need an exit visa, especially for African countries. (You may find tee-shirts, ballpoint pens and cigarette paper handy for smoothing the way with officials.)

• If you're going to Israel or South Africa, ask for a separate sheet for the visa or entry stamp. This can avoid problems with other countries.

• If you're going on a package tour to exotic places, check if the operator is looking after the visas. Not all do. In which case don't pay until you have all the visas you need.

The Virtues of Italy's Volcanic Activity

by Susan Lumsden

MONTECATINI TERME, Italy — The liquid capital, the cornucopia side of the coin that features the cataclysmic earthquakes and volcanoes of Italy is the curative water that springs eternal from the country's same-fornated bowels.

Mount Etna, the largest active volcano in Europe, also offers one of the oldest spas, the Thermae Xiphonie at Acireale. It was founded by the Greeks about the sixth century B.C. when Sicily was the finest colony of Magna Graecia. More or less contemporary was Saturnia, in what is now southern Tuscany, probably the first urban agglomeration in Italy and the thermal spa of the Etruscans.

Toward the time of Christ, the Romans developed their ablutions to a rite. This began in the lukewarm tepidarium, advanced to the hot water caldarium, then to rest in the laconicum, and finally the plunge into the frigidarium to tone the skin and mind. From England to Palestine, the Roman baths were immense architectural achievements. Their foundations remain like sunken pyramids, perhaps more tangible monuments to a great race of builders than their teetering triumphal arches.

Of all the thermae, though, the most treasured were the ones heated and steeped in minerals from Italy's rich, volcanic soil. Viterbo, Cutilia and Tivoli, nearer Rome, were sequestered by the emperors for their private consumption, internal and external. With the arrival of the barbarians, bathing declined drastically. It was further discouraged by the Christian clergy of the Middle Ages who associated cleanliness more with the licentiousness that also made baths notorious at the end of the empire.

Tuscany emerged from the Dark Ages, the curative powers of water were rediscovered at Montecatini, midway between Florence and Pisa. In spite of the cosmetic ads dating Montecatini to the time of the Etruscans, the person who really put it on the map was a Renaissance merchant of Prato, Francesco Datini, who invented the promissory note, commissioned monumental fresco cycles and assuaged his liver ailments at Montecatini. He then advised the distinguished doctors of Florence to study why.

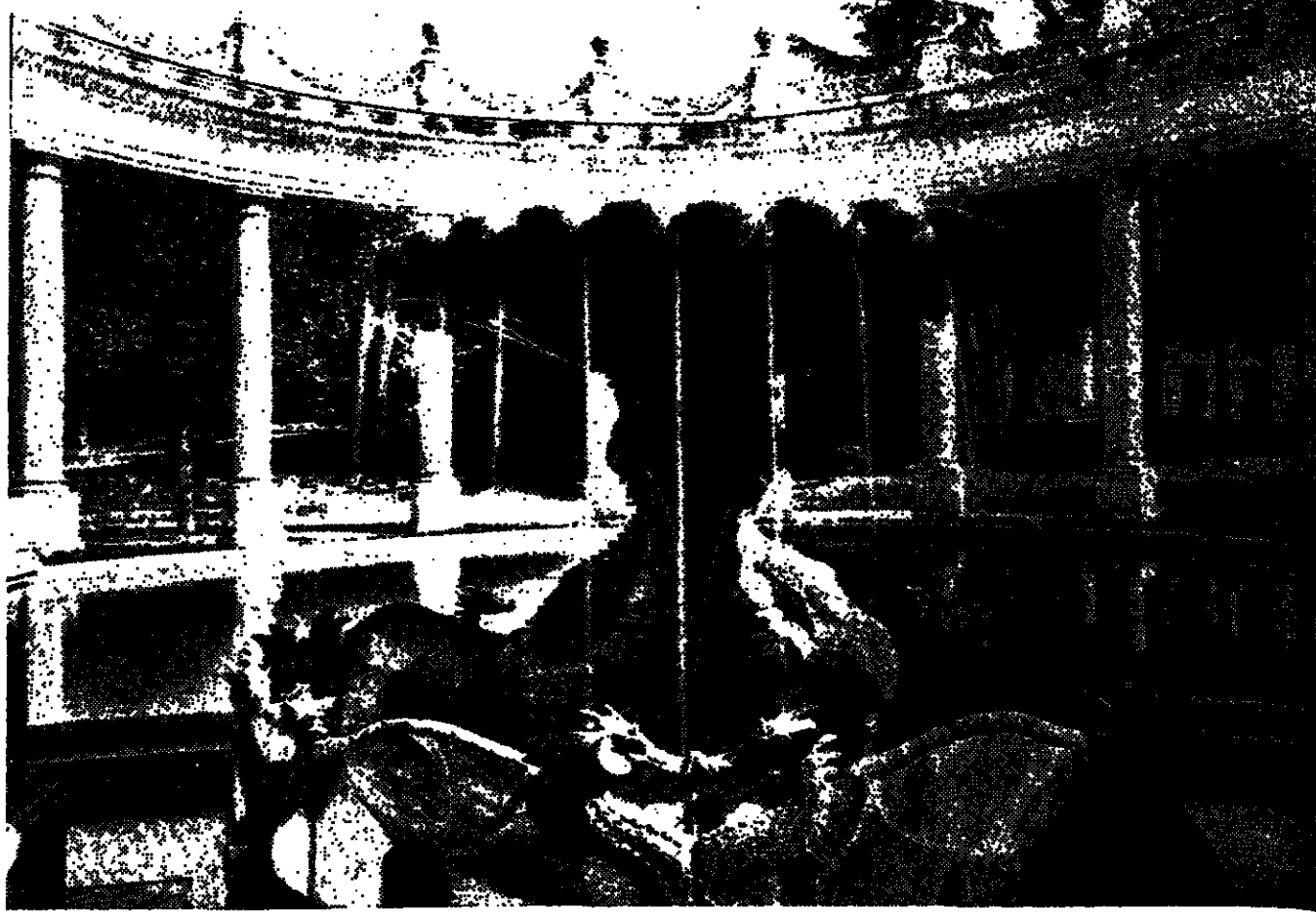
"Mineral waters have a pharmaceutical effect. They are natural drugs," explains Dr. Duilio Magrini, the current medical director of the Terme di Montecatini. Today it is the largest of the 200 or more Italian spas and open all year round, along with Merano, Abano, Agnano, Saturnia and Ischia. (Low season winter rates start at 115,000 lire, about \$95, for the minimum 12-day cure.)

"The ancients knew that the waters cured, but they didn't know why," he continues. "Now we are discovering the relationship between these natural drugs and the human body. The delusion with chemical medicine, best typified in the thalidomide tragedy, has brought many people back to the waters, or some for the first time."

"Some people think the effect is psychosomatic. But many diseases, particularly those caused by stress, are psychosomatic. If the cause is psychosomatic, then the cure can be, too. Whatever works."

FIRST, Magrini advises a thorough checkup, either by a personal physician or by one of the specialists associated with the Terme clinic. Otherwise, he warns, it might be more beneficial to drink a good glass of Chianti than to pour purgative water down on a duodenal ulcer.

Montecatini waters are celebrated for their ability to cure *mal di fegato*, the supposed malice of the liver that seems to haunt mainly the French and the Italians.



The Tettuccio fountain in Montecatini.

Other baths are noted for other cures: Saturnia for dermatological, Salsomaggiore near Parma for gynecological, and Sirmione on Lake Garda for respiratory complaints. The waters can be imbibed, inhaled vaporously or bathed in. The fastest effect is from the newly popular hot mud mud baths, which seem to relax one even more than a sauna.

The eight types of water that surge forth at Montecatini contain magnesium, bromide, potassium, iodine, calcium and other minerals that ease digestion, reduce blood cholesterol and even stimulate hormones. There is also lithium, often used to help stabilize schizophrenic and manic-depressive swings.

THE best-known water from Montecatini is Tettuccio, bottled and sold like a vintage wine throughout Italy. Its name comes from the little roof, or *tettuccio*, placed over one of the springs like a crown by the republic of Florence in 1370 to facilitate the extraction of the mineral salts. The final benediction was given by a certain Ugolino da Simone, who wrote a scientific treatise on the subject ("De Balneario Italiae Proprietatibus") in 1417 and thus became Ugolino da Montecatini, the founder of hydrology.

Framing the Tettuccio fountain is a neoclassic portico inaugurated in 1775 by Grand Duke Leopold I. His addition to curative waters was probably acquired at Karlsbad, the famous Bohemian spa, where he had spent much of his formative years with other members of the uncorroborable Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty.

With the advent of the railroad in the 19th century, spas became more accessible to many more people who also had the new industrial money to pay for them. In the 1920s, Montecatini blossomed under the direction of the architect Ugo Giovannonzi. His trawling interpretations of the Tuscan neoclassical style can be seen in the newer baths, Leopoldine, Regina and La Salute. But the interiors are Art Nouveau, known in Italy as Liberty style and best exemplified in the Montecatini town hall just across from the major watering stations on Via Verdi, the main street named after the composer, who basked tepidly in Montecatini water during the time he wrote "Otello."

Other famous habitues have included not only the old European aristocracy and the new and old bourgeoisie, but American film stars. The most recent cinematic celebration of Montecatini is as a location for Nikita Mikhailov's "Oci Ciornie," starring Marcello Mastroianni.

The tone of Montecatini has changed since the days of the visiting aristocracy. One reason is democracy in Italy. Article 36 of the reformed health law of 1978 makes it possible for all Italians to take the waters freely with a letter of introduction from their doctors.

"Who wants to spend 300,000 lire a night to stay in an elegant hotel in order to rub shoulders by day with *gli operai*?" asked one member of the professional classes.

Another problem, he ventured, is the car.



Leonardo's drawing of an old man and water currents.

also political. While the waters clearly reduce the cholesterol in the bloodstream, no Italian government wants to take the responsibility of eliminating the lead in gasoline, much less abolishing the beloved car from medieval city centers. As a result, strolling, vital to the digestive process, is no longer as purifying as it could be, in spite of the extensive gardens and recreation facilities surrounding the waters of Montecatini.

Someone who had a morbid fascination for water was Leonardo da Vinci, whose many drawings of the substance were inspired by what he saw at Montecatini, which he called Bagno, or Bath. Canals, currents, bubbles, siphons, snorkels, dams, even a plan for the diversion of the flood-prone Arno River are featured in Leonardo's nature drawings.

Leonardo's first known drawing is a landscape looking from Lamporecchio to Montecatini. He did it in 1473, when he was 21, explains Carlo Pedretti, a jovial academic who teaches at the University of California. "In fact, the dreamy, vaporous backgrounds of the 'Mona Lisa,' the 'Madonna of the Rocks' and the 'Madonna dei Fusi' are right there in Leonardo's own childhood Valinievole, which means 'valley of the mists.'" It can be best seen today from the funicular behind the baths on Viale Diaz up to the medieval village of Montecatini Alto. Vinci, where the artist was born in a simple house to an unmarried peasant girl, is only a few kilometers away.

In the fall of 1988 Pedretti and his wife Rosanna, both from Bologna, will open their Lamporecchio villa, currently being restored, as a Leonardo study center. The 17 rooms will also be home to five live-in Leonardo scholars.

Another Leonardo landmark will soon be the elaborate fountain prescribed for

"Bagno" in the artist's Paris Manuscript I (1508) and sponsored by the commune of Montecatini. "This will be the first time; pure idea of Leonardo has been realized," says Pedretti.

THE fountain will be a tribute not just to the greatest of Renaissance men but to the life-giving properties of water. "In the beginning there was water," read Genesis. Says Pedretti: "Leonardo was fascinated by what he called *l'aque piccolina* the membrane-like waters that surround the unborn child and almost everything in the universe. I think Le Corbusier would have liked to interpret Leonardo's fountain."

As it is, the person responsible will be Montecatini's town architect, Vitale Condi also an artist. The fountain, he insists, could only be marble from nearby Carrara, cut by laser — all the better for realizing Leonardo's fascination with water as a spectacle.

And, if something further is required, the traveler has all the smaller Tuscan cities — Pisa, Pistoia, Prato and Lucca — within an hour's drive and much less cost gested than Florence. (Regular bus service is all provided by the Lazzi line in Via Tot Montecatini.) There is also the town of Cortona, where Fimocchio was invented by Carl Lorezani. The sights there include a statuette of the wily little fellow by Emilio Greco, an artist.

Beyond, there is the Mediterranean, cradle of civilizations but now the rather polluted playground of millions, particularly in July and August. Better repair to the purifying waters. As even the bellicose Romans said: "Ubi thermae, ibi salus; ubi salus, ibi serenitas."

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

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Gifts Continued from page 7

courage people who are intimidated by fussy cameras.

There are arguments in both directions on luggage carts. When confronted with a long flight of stairs with trends that overhang the risers and the little wheels catch on every step, frustration overwhelms me. However, faced with a long, smooth corridor, I wish I hadn't left my wheels at home. I am a carry-on fanatic, but I hate storing one of these devices in the overhead compartment because the wheels are usually dirty and might foul blankets and luggage. Some who want to carry the whole works into the plane have found that though the luggage fits, they must check the cart anyway.

If you buy one for a gift, be sure that the wheels have little fenders or wire guards; the wheels on one of my cars come ground right through the fabric of a heavily laden suitcase that dropped onto them. Make the best compromise you can between lightness and toughness. If you study the types that are used by the flight attendants, you will see choices made for heavy use. A long-time Caribbean traveler swears by her light, inexpensive poncho. She packs it instead of an umbrella or a raincoat, and she's

ready to meet an afternoon down-pour. These are \$5 or so and can be found in most army-navy stores and catalogues. Most have little packets for carrying. They're not much in the style department, but they beat plastic trash bags with holes cut for the head.

There are a number of money belts and vests for safeguarding cash and passports. I suspect these would make welcome gifts for younger people who use backpacks to keep their hands free; a backpack is no place for the wallet.

Some travelers have been surprised to find that their neat dollar-sized wallets start to look messy when holding bills of different shapes and sizes. There are a number of models that unfold to hold various currencies.

I have taken to carrying a children's snub-nosed scissors in my purse because they do not perplex the security people at the airport the way pointed scissors do. To get good blades you will probably want to go to the sewing department rather than the toy department.

Other super-modest travel gifts are stretchable clotheslines and plastic clothespins with hooks on the upper end to hang over the shower rod.

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Some Restaurants of Paris Past

PARIS — If I had not been to Paris in a long time and wanted an instant hit of Paris past, I'd head straight from the train station or airport to La Tour de Montlhéry, a modest, bustling, elbow-to-elbow bistro in the heart of old Les Halles. The walls chockablock with art, hams and sausages dangling from the beams, and waiters who gently tease every woman in sight, this long, narrow bistro is right out of an old-time French film.

Lots of hugging and handshaking goes on here, for most of the crowd is made up of regulars, but that doesn't mean that strangers are met with cold, dark stares. Much of the food is remarkably good and fresh, particularly the state-of-the-art curly endive salad (tossed with Poilâne's country bread and deliciously laden with garlic) and the soul-satisfying mutton with white beans served in gigantic portions out of huge white porcelain gratin dishes. The house Brouilly goes down very well, and waiters serve up endless baskets of fresh Poilâne bread.

If I were a cartoonist, I would come here just to sketch the clientele, mostly beefy, happy, hearty men who seem to be living a fine gastronomic life indeed.

If you haven't thought ahead to reserve at La Tour, you might try your luck, as I did one evening last week, and find a welcoming table at Pharamond, a short walk away.

Pharamond — which also calls itself A la Petite Normande — is one of those old-time tried and true, beautiful Parisian restaurants that seem to age very well. Traditional, graceful and spotless, this high-class bistro is almost an anachronism in a neighborhood

ouvern with fast-food eateries and trendy boutiques.

Pharamond's Belle Epoque interior is among the most beautiful in Paris, with stunning pastel tiles, grand mirrors, cozy

PATRICIA WELLS

banquettes and crisp white damask linens. Even the waiters seem to have come out of the past, professionals who know how to keep their distance, yet manage to dish out a healthy dose of personal service and charm at the same time.

The food here is wearing well. Although I have to confess that *tripes à la mode de Caen* (tripe cooked in apple cider and served in old-fashioned brass braziers) is not one of my favorite dishes, this is the place in Paris to sample it if you are so inclined. My tastes lean toward other wintry specialties that they do so well, including a warming first course of well-seasoned pork sausage accompanied by sliced, warm potatoes bathed in vinaigrette, or their famous coquilles Saint-Jacques au cidre, a Norman-inspired dish that is on the menu well into spring.

If the poule faisane is on the menu when you go, try it. I will never quite understand why simple roast fowl is so difficult to find anywhere in France. Our order of tender female pheasant — roasted for two — was perfectly moist, delicate and flavorful, served with healthy helpings of crisp pommes soufflées, little inflated pillows of twice-fried potatoes. Other worthy main courses include the noisettes d'agneau and

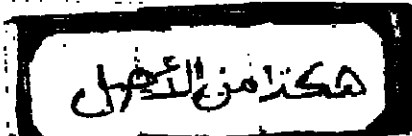
fine, tender, filet de veau. Dessert offering include a superb tarte Tatin served with generous portions of crème fraîche.

A third neighborhood spot well worth exploring is La Fermette du Sud-Ouest, country auberge in the center of the city. If a great buy, and on top of that you're offered the personality and the talent of Christia Naulte, a butcher turned restaurateur. With his booming voice and handlebar mustache, Naulte plays out an aggressive, temperamental role, but beneath the bluster there is a dedicated cook, a proud butcher's son and native of the French southwest. Naulte offers a fine human touch as he wanders from table to table, taking orders for his superb homemade blood sausage (*boudin noir*), personally spooning out the first helping of his copious cassoulet (a hearty dish that includes his homemade pork sausages, pouring the first sip of his nicely chosen Madiran wine.

La Tour de Montlhéry (Chez Denise), 5 Rue des Prouvaires, Paris 1; tel: 42.36.21.82. Open 24 hours a day. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit card: Visa. About 180 francs a person, including wine and service.

Pharamond, 24 Rue de la Grande Truanderie, Paris 1; tel: 42.33.06.77. Closed all day Sunday and at lunch Monday. Credit cards American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 160 to 220 francs a person, including wine and service.

La Fermette du Sud-Ouest, 31 Rue Coqulin, Paris 1; tel: 42.36.73.55. Closed Sunday. Credit card: Visa. About 200 francs a person, including wine and service.





TRAVEL

Christmas in Far East: Santa Meets Dragons

by Paul Zach

SINGAPORE — There are neon angels on buildings and painted rickshaws with holiday paintings on the roads.

THIS year the light-up began on Nov. 14 at the start of the Tourist Board's Merlion Week, seven days of events that mark the start of the Christmas season.

Here on the Equator we've been celebrating the holiday season for almost a month. Because of its multiracial population and large foreign community, Singapore is in the midst of a long holiday-after-holiday stretch.

The island's Hindus kicked off the seasonal festivities with Deepavali, a festival of lights, in early November. And, after some minor changes to some of the lighting displays (for instance, the Mandarin will pack up its Santa), the Chinese New Year of the Dragon will sustain the festive mood through February.

In between, the Christmas fervor produces a blend of Western trimmings with an Oriental flavor. Despite the absence of snow, the street lights surpass those in many Western capitals and conjure a winter wonderland feeling.

THE holiday calendar is filled with events ranging from appearances by international and Asian entertainers to Christmas carolers strolling through the streets to sweating Santas, bundled up in beards and heavy gear, riding into town aboard the local three-wheeled version of the rickshaw, known as a grishaw.

In the run-up to the Chinese New Year on Feb. 17, there will be exchanges of mandarin oranges and hong bao, lucky red packets stuffed with money. The lighting displays will shift to the Chinatown district from Jan. 30 through March 2. The highlight is the annual Chingay parade on Feb. 21, a veritable Mardi Gras of a procession down Orchard Road.

Visitors between the two New Year's events should try to arrange their itineraries around the Thaipusam on Feb. 2. On that Hindu holy day, hundreds of men and women march through the streets with skewers piercing their cheeks and tongues. They carry huge kavadi contraptions of wire and peacock feathers, attached to their skin with fish hooks.

As an added incentive, there is excellent shopping and cuisine, including holiday spreads at many restaurants and hotels.

Singapore literally glows at this time of year. Small-scale displays began years ago in the district that spirals out from Scotts and Orchard roads. But the light-up got a big boost four years ago when the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board initiated a "Christmas at the Equator" contest with awards for the best decorations.

Today, the Orchard-Scotts intersection is marked by a 10-meter-tall Christmas tree, and the dazzle extends to the huge new Marina Square and Raffles City shopping-cum-hotel complexes on the bay, just east of the financial district.

The Goodwood Park Hotel captured the top prize for decorations. It used its century-old colonial ambience and garden atmosphere to best advantage: poinsettias, holly, stars, angels and red, green and white lights enhance the grand facade and landscaping.

But high marks must go to the Mandarin hotel, which spent more than \$35,000 on its display. The Mandarin hotel has developed a reputation for blending the best of East and West. Last Christmas, styrofoam bunnies romped out front in anticipation of the Year of the Rabbit. Some were dressed in Santa outfits.

The most prominent beacon of Christmas cheer is Raffles City's 73-story Westin Stamford, already listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's tallest hotel. It now claims to have created the world's tallest Christmas tree in the form of 10,000 green lights that rise up the side to the 35th story against a background of white lights that climb to the top.

One of the loveliest places to spend Christmas or New Year's Eve is the Compass Rose, a restaurant at the top of the hotel. It is encased in three-story-high windows that provide breathtaking views. Despite the restaurant's high ceilings, the designers have maintained intimacy by setting off tables on stepped levels with a jungle of enormous imitation tropical foliage. It has been decorated in white with a Christmas tree centerpiece composed of dolls that represent children from different countries.

FOR Christmas Eve, the Compass Rose plans a six-course dinner including a half-bottle of Champagne for approximately \$55 per person plus tax and service. New Year's Eve will feature another Champagne dinner with novelties at a slightly higher price. This event must be booked early.

Visitors will find no dearth of entertainment.

The Singapore Festival of Dance includes appearances by San Francisco's Margaret Jenkins Dance Company on Dec. 11 and 12 and the Beijing Dance Academy from Dec. 14 to 19. The Singapore Symphony Orchestra and chorus will give special concerts at the Victoria concert hall on Dec. 11 and 12. The Holiday on Ice company is performing at the World Trade Center daily through Dec. 20.

Otherwise, Singaporeans celebrate Christmas Eve as well as New Year's Eve much like the latter is celebrated on New York's Times Square. On both nights, tens of thousands crowd Orchard Road for a countdown to midnight.

Paul Zach is a Singapore-based journalist.

New Year's Lasts Longer in Scotland

by Israel Shanker

THE celebration of the New Year is usually here today and gone tomorrow, except in Scotland, where the joys of the season and the pleasures of the flask linger a full two days. Scots allow Jan. 2 as well as Jan. 1 for a double measure of oblivion, and count their blessings twice over.

Everything begins to blur on New Year's Eve, known as hoggmanay. The origin of the word itself is somewhat hazy. One theory traces it to the Greek for holy month. Another holds that hoggmanay comes from haggman, an alms bread that was baked at Christmas. Haggman is also a variant of hackman or woodcutter.

The Scots enjoyed an old alliance with the French against the English, and one legacy is Francophilia: eager to link Scottishisms to French. The word hoggmanay has thus been traced to French monastic perambulations in celebration of the birth of Christ, with monks crying "Un homme est né" ("A man is born"), hence hoggmanay. Perhaps the source was "au gui l'an neuf" ("to the mistletoe go"); or "au gui l'an neuf" ("to the mistletoe in the new year").

Then again, hoggmanay may come from hogg-nott, hogg-night or hogganot, an old Scandinavian name for Christmas Eve, but this needlessly confuses the calendar. In Gaelic, which is still spoken in Scotland, og is young, mair women.

It bodes no good if the first person across the threshold in the New Year is a woman of any age, but especially a blond.

If the first-foot is a woman And that woman be fair In the days that follow You will have a care.

Apert form this sexist qualification, Scotland honors the tradition of first-footing — being the first to enter a house in the New Year, even making a round of first visits. If the first (male) visitor has dark hair and dark eyes, or a dark complexion, fortune smiles; ideally this welcome guest is tall, young, handsome and healthy. He should bring an offering, notably a piece of coal, and intone the wish, "Lammas your lum reek" ("May the fire in your hearth burn on").

Some believe he should offer a greeting as soon as he enters; other favor silence till he has helped the lum along by putting his coal on the fire, even poked up the flame. The brighter the fire, the better the omens. Letting a fire go out is a chilling omen, and dying embers presage death. A first-foot who arrives empty-handed is a terrible omen — of poverty and loss in the year ahead.

THE hoggmanay drink used to be "het pint" ("het" meaning "hot" — a punch of hot ale or wine with such added ingredients as sugar, eggs, nutmeg and spices). These days it does no harm if the first-footer brings a bottle of whisky, from which he pours a drink for his host who then pours from his own stock for other guests. The impulse to generosity, which may be muted at other times, grows warmer as the New Year arrives. It is nonetheless perfectly acceptable for the first-footer to carry his bottle off when he leaves, reinforcing the heretical notion that Scots are parsimonious pint-pinchers. The last glass from a bottle is the "lucky glass." An unmarried person who drinks it will be the first of the company to marry.

For each of her children, a mother was expected in earlier times to bake a bannock, a cake with crimped edges and a hole in the middle, special care being taken that no bannock broke in the firing. For this was not a good omen. In some parts of Scotland a large haggis — Robert Burns called it "Great Chief-tain o' the Puddin'-race!" — is prepared as lining for the stomachs that will have much to endure in the festivities.

A traditional New Year offering is a black bun — noble challenge to digestive felicities, Honored Vassal o' the Puddin'-race. The black bun is laden with fat, raisin, currants, silvered almonds and candied peel. Robert Louis Stevenson call it "minimally to life." An inferior poetaster hymned "fierce raisin devils and gay currant sprites."

In the Highlands, a piece of cheese or even the rind, with a hole in it, works New Year wonders. Lost in a mist, a traveler can peer through the hole and find his way. On the east coast, the New Year's gift of red herring is said to bring good luck — as a promise of good fishing. A sheaf of wheat portends a good harvest. For those who own horse or cow, the last thing to be done on hoggmanay is to visit the byre, or stable, and say the Lord's Prayer.

Some maintain they should settle their differences before midnight, allowing a full year and a clean slate for renewing them. To facilitate the rite, tradesmen called with yearly accounts. Scots used to put the smallest coin outside their door on Dec. 31; if it was there the next day they would not be short of cash in the New Year. The custom has become rare, in part because the coin also did.

HOGMANAY was a time for good housekeeping: houses were to be cleaned, silver polished, clocks wound. When the house was cleaned, bad luck was driven out. An alternative gloss on indolent strategies for good fortune maintained that, if one swept the floor or cleared ashes between noon and midnight on hoggmanay, good luck would be swept out, sometimes accompanying the open-door policy with an unholy din to scare the dying daylight out of the old year. At midnight, the open front door admitted the New Year. Some will have tied a sprig of rowan and woodbine on the front door, with words written there as well to warn evil spirits requiring explicit subtitles. Others will have secured their windows with garlands of holly and rowan, to bar phantoms.

It is well to remember that ghosts and ghouls are mortally allergic to salt. One avoids the worst by sprinkling salt in strategic areas such as the open fire, or by dunking a cinder into a pan of cold water. In the county of Angus, farmers used to take no chances. At midnight they would come out into the open and fire their shotguns into the air, shooting the old year to make sure it was dead and gone.

The first water drawn after midnight on New Year's Eve from a well or pond or stream was the flower of the well, and brought good luck to the person drawing the water. There was often a rush to the source, since the flower of the well could only be drawn once. An unmarried woman who got there first could expect to marry within 12 months. Farmers washed their dairy utensils with the water, to increase the flow of milk from their cows.

Some communities celebrate the arrival of the New Year with outdoor fires. Burghhead ushers in the year with the burning of the clavie. The lower half of a barrel, attached to a long handle, is filled with tar and other combustible material. Into an opening in the center is inserted a burning peat of flaming brand. The burning clavie is borne off by strong, sure-footed volunteers, since anyone who stumbles brings the town bad luck. Faggots from the burning clavie are tossed into houses for good luck, and fragments treasured as souvenirs.

At Biggar and Wick it has been the custom to gather around a great bonfire. In Comrie's flambeur procession, costumed revelers bear large torches from the main square around the village and back again.

In Edinburgh a crowd gathers to await the switching hour at the 17th-century Iron Kirk, named for the iron or weigh beam that served also as a pillory for merchants who gave short weight.



On the dance floor.

Douglas Corneil

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New Year's Day — Ne'er Day, with the Scots' fondness for elision — is partially consecrated to the year's first hangover. "I used to think that Ne'er was a description of the sound made by Scots people when they woke up on Jan. 1," noted Miles Kingston, a columnist in The Times of London, "but I am now assured that it is simply a corruption of New Year." In Scotland, the Christmas and New Year festivities are the "daft days." A 19th-century authority called Dec. 31 "the chief of the 'daft days' which our dour Scotchmen indulged in their calendar."

Calumnies may be traditional, but hoggmanay is having the devil's own time retaining daft traditions. It is now common to celebrate the occasion at a pub or bar, or to stay at home. Some may still come bearing coal, but more likely a takeout from an Indian or Chinese restaurant. The sentimental Scot, however, will still arrive clutching the ritual beverage, and those who may be temperate 365 days a year are in danger on the other two.

Israel Shanker, a former reporter for The New York Times who lives in Scotland, wrote this article for The Times.

Sweden's Traditional Smorgasbord

STOCKHOLM — A table laden with seasonal fare plays a starring role in Ingemar Bergman's "Fanny and Alexander." The story is set in Sweden in the early 20th century, and in a memorable scene a troubled upper-class family has gathered for the traditional Christmas Eve meal, to eat and sing away the cold and darkness of winter. Since those days, Sweden has evolved from an agrarian to a technological society, but winter and the Christmas table, or Yule smorgasbord, remain the same.

"There aren't many traditions left in this world, but come Christmas there will always be a Christmas table," said the restaurateur Lauri Nilsson, whose Ulrikstad Inn offers what may be the best smorgasbord in the world.

with a béchamel sauce, mustard, boiled potatoes and green peas).

The dishes of the Yule smorgasbord are laid out on one big table and the proper protocol is to get a plate and to begin with smoked and pickled herring, eaten with boiled potatoes, sour cream, crisp bread and butter.

Herring is bountiful along Sweden's eastern coast and can be had in any number of varieties, many of which are made at home at Christmas time. "The smorgasbord is a great gastronomic experience, but it has to be tackled in the right way," said Voegeli, president of the Club des Chefs des Chefs d'Etat, a club of 35 chefs to kings and presidents. "It is important not to mix different foods on the same plate. Herring and marinated salmon, for example, is not a palatable mix. The smorgasbord is not a buffet. You are free to help yourself to as many rounds as you like, and to change to a clean plate for every round."

At Christmas time, the red-colored herring salad — a fine-cut mixture of salted herring, potatoes, apple, onions and beets — is obligatory on the herring plate.

THE recommended second helping includes such traditional seafood delicacies as boiled, smoked and marinated salmon, smoked eel, and hard-boiled eggs stuffed with black roe (sometimes called red caviar).

Gravlax, salmon that has been marinated for at least 24 hours in dill, salt, pepper and a touch of sugar, is rapidly gaining international fame.

After seafood delicacies, it is time for a plate of cold cuts including smoked reindeer meat, jellied pigs' trotters, a choice of pâtés, and the Christmas ham.

The ham, oven baked with a mustard crust, is the centerpiece of the Christmas table in most Swedish homes, and it comes with shredded red cabbage that is sweet and sour in flavor, and with shredded, browned common cabbage. "There are many expensive delicacies on the Christmas table, but a visitor should really make sure to also sample the Swedish national dishes such as herring and Lye Fish," Nilsson said.

A section of "small and warm" dishes include another national institution, Jansson's Temptation, which is a baked dish of anchovies, sliced potatoes, onions and cream. Some of the other dishes in this section are meatballs, spareribs, scrambled eggs, omelets and small sausages.

Among dishes in the final part of the smorgasbord are fruit salad with whipped cream and a rice porridge served with sugar, cinnamon and perhaps a pat of butter. Christmas baking is almost as important as Christmas food, and even families that do not usually bake take pride in doing so for the holiday season.

S PICY gingerbread biscuits and yellow saffron-flavored buns, are part of the celebration of Lucia Day, Dec. 13. Virtually every Swedish town, school and office chooses a Lucia, a young girl dressed in a white gown and with a crown of candles in her hair, who sings carols accompanied by a train of white-clad boys and girls.

Glogg, red wine and vodka served hot and spiced with ginger, cinnamon, cardamom and cloves, is drunk with the biscuits and buns.

Sweden's Lucia is crowned on Dec. 13 at Skansen, a vast museum and folklore center in Stockholm. The festivities include a bonfire and a Christmas market at which a visitor can buy traditional Swedish foods.



A holiday spread.

"The Swedes are never so enthusiastic and food-minded as when they sit down to eat the Yule smorgasbord," added Werner Voegeli, a Swiss-born restaurateur who is also chef to the court of Sweden's King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia.

Many Swedes like to go out and have an extravagant Yule smorgasbord in a restaurant; at home the Christmas table is usually a smaller selection of dishes enjoyed on Christmas Eve and during the three-week holiday period.

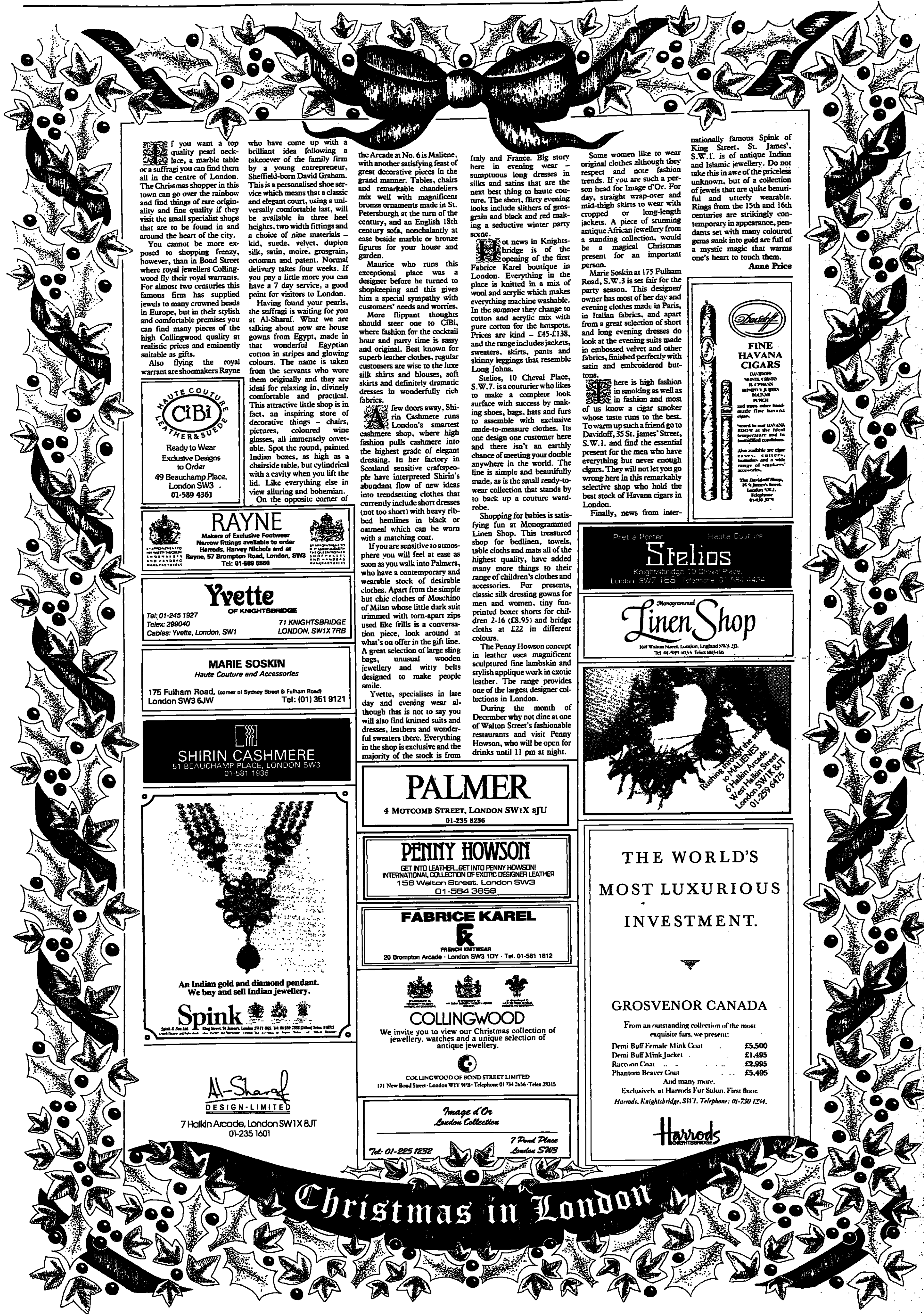
"It is a tradition for many guests to come here with their families or colleagues every year," said Nilsson, adding that reservations start trickling in during the summer.

THE Yule smorgasbord, as served at Ulrikstad Inn, Voegeli's Operakällaren and some of the other 700 dining establishments in Stockholm, generally features about 150 dishes — including year-round classic dishes such as pickled herring and marinated salmon as well as traditional Christmas fare such as Dip in the Kettle (eye Christmas fare such as Dip in the Kettle (eye bread dipped in ham broth) and Lye Fish (cod soaked in lye and then boiled, served

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ADVERTISEMENT



If you want a top quality pearl necklace, a marble table or a suffragi you can find them all in the centre of London. The Christmas shopper in this town can go over the rainbow and find things of rare originality and fine quality if they visit the small specialist shops that are to be found in and around the heart of the city.

You cannot be more exposed to shopping frenzy, however, than in Bond Street where royal jewellers Collingwood fly their royal warrants. For almost two centuries this famous firm has supplied jewels to many crowned heads in Europe, but in their stylish and comfortable premises you can find many pieces of the high Collingwood quality at realistic prices and eminently suitable as gifts.

Also flying the royal warrant are shoemakers Rayne

who have come up with a brilliant idea following a takeover of the family firm by a young entrepreneur, Sheffield-born David Graham. This is a personalised shoe service which means that a classic and elegant court, using a universally comfortable last, will be available in three heel heights, two width fittings and a choice of nine materials - kid, suede, velvet, dupion silk, satin, moire, grosgrain, ottoman and patent. Normal delivery takes four weeks. If you pay a little more you can have a 7 day service, a good point for visitors to London.

Having found your pearls, the suffragi is waiting for you at Al-Sharaf. What we are talking about now are house gowns from Egypt, made in that wonderful Egyptian cotton in stripes and glowing colours. The name is taken from the servants who wore them originally and they are ideal for relaxing in, divinely comfortable and practical. This attractive little shop is in fact, an inspiring store of decorative things - chairs, pictures, coloured wine glasses, all immensely covetable. Spot the round, painted Indian boxes, as high as a chairside table, but cylindrical with a cavity when you lift the lid. Like everything else in view alluring and bohemian. On the opposite corner of

the Arcade at No. 6 is Maliene, with another satisfying feast of great decorative pieces in the grand manner. Tables, chairs and remarkable chandeliers mix well with magnificent bronze ornaments made in St. Petersburg at the turn of the century, and an English 18th century sofa, nonchalantly at ease beside marble or bronze figures for your house and garden.

Maurice who runs this exceptional place was a designer before he turned to shopkeeping and this gives him a special sympathy with customers' needs and worries.

More flippant thoughts should steer one to Cibi, where fashion for the cocktail hour and party time is sassy and original. Best known for superb leather clothes, regular customers are wise to the luxe silk shirts and blouses, soft skirts and definitely dramatic dresses in wonderfully rich fabrics.

A few doors away, Shirin Cashmere runs London's smartest cashmere shop, where high fashion pulls cashmere into the highest grade of elegant dressing. In her factory in Scotland sensitive craftspeople have interpreted Shirin's abundant flow of new ideas into trendsetting clothes that currently include short dresses (not too short) with heavy ribbed hemlines in black or oatmeal which can be worn with a matching coat.

If you are sensitive to atmosphere you will feel at ease as soon as you walk into Palmers, who have a contemporary and wearable stock of desirable clothes. Apart from the simple but chic clothes of Moschino of Milan whose little dark suit trimmed with torn-apart zips used like frills is a conversation piece, look around at what's on offer in the gift line. A great selection of large sling bags, unusual wooden jewellery and witty belts designed to make people smile.

Yvette, specialises in late day and evening wear although that is not to say you will also find knitted suits and dresses, leathers and wonderful sweaters there. Everything in the shop is exclusive and the majority of the stock is from

Italy and France. Big story here in evening wear - sumptuous long dresses in silks and satins that are the next best thing to haute couture. The short, flirty evening looks include slithers of grosgrain and black and red making a seductive winter party scene.

Hot news in Knightsbridge is of the opening of the first Fabrice Karel boutique in London. Everything in the place is knitted in a mix of wool and acrylic which makes everything machine washable. In the summer they change to cotton and acrylic mix with pure cotton for the hotspots. Prices are kind - £45-£138, and the range includes jackets, sweaters, skirts, pants and skinny leggings that resemble Long Johns.

Stelios, 10 Cheval Place, S.W.7, is a couturier who likes to make a complete look surface with success by making shoes, bags, hats and furs to assemble with exclusive made-to-measure clothes. Its one design one customer here and there isn't an earthly chance of meeting your double anywhere in the world. The line is simple and beautifully made, as is the small ready-to-wear collection that stands by to back up a couture wardrobe.

Shopping for babies is satisfying fun at Monogrammed Linen Shop. This treasured shop for bedlinen, towels, table cloths and mats all of the highest quality, have added many more things to their range of children's clothes and accessories. For presents, classic silk dressing gowns for men and women, tiny fun-printed boxer shorts for children 2-16 (£8.95) and bridge cloths at £22 in different colours.

The Penny Howson concept in leather uses magnificent sculptured fine lambskin and stylish applique work in exotic leather. The range provides one of the largest designer collections in London.

During the month of December why not dine at one of Walton Street's fashionable restaurants and visit Penny Howson, who will be open for drinks until 11 pm at night.

Some women like to wear original clothes although they respect and note fashion trends. If you are such a person head for Image d'Or. For day, straight wrap-over and mid-thigh skirts to wear with cropped or long-length jackets. A piece of stunning antique African jewellery from a standing collection, would be a magical Christmas present for an important person.

Marie Soskin at 175 Fulham Road, S.W.3 is set fair for the party season. This designer/owner has most of her day and evening clothes made in Paris, in Italian fabrics, and apart from a great selection of short and long evening dresses do look at the evening suits made in embossed velvet and other fabrics, finished perfectly with satin and embroidered buttons.

Finally, news from interesting in smoking as well as in fashion and most of us know a cigar smoker whose taste runs to the best. To warm up such a friend go to Davidoff, 35 St. James' Street, S.W.1, and find the essential present for the men who have everything but never enough cigars. They will not let you go wrong here in this remarkably selective shop who hold the best stock of Havana cigars in London.

nationally famous Spink of King Street, St. James', S.W.1. is of antique Indian and Islamic jewellery. Do not take this in awe of the priceless unknown, but of a collection of jewels that are quite beautiful and utterly wearable. Rings from the 15th and 16th centuries are strikingly contemporary in appearance, pendants set with many coloured gems sunk into gold are full of a mystic magic that warms one's heart to touch them.

Anne Price

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# Christmas in London

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Why do we need to build the world's most modern flight kitchen? Thai

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

For Investment Bankers, 'Tis No Season to Be Jolly

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune LONDON — It will hardly be a Happy New Year for employees of investment banks, where the annual bonuses that come in the first quarter will be substantially reduced because of the stock market downturn.

Those who have not been fired can expect shrunken bonuses and smaller raises.

TWO INVESTMENT firms canceled recruitment plans in November at the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France, which has a class graduating in January.

Shearson, Hutton Set Merger

Firm Will Rank No. 2 in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Shearson Lehman Brothers, the big U.S. securities firm, confirmed Thursday that it would acquire E.F. Hutton Group in a cash and stock transaction valued at about \$1 billion, or about \$600 million less than what it offered for the ailing concern last year.

Cameroon's Tontines Outdo Banks

'Tribal' Way Cuts Red Tape, but Default Means Disgrace

By James Brooke New York Times Service



Samuel Nansi at his 'Joie de Vivre' bar in Douala, Cameroon, opened with a four-year, \$35,000 loan from a tontine.

Instead, Mr. Nansi turned to Cameroon's tontines, an informal credit system rooted in African traditions. Without signing a paper or filling out a form, Mr. Nansi walked out of his monthly tontine meeting with \$35,000 in cash.

SAS Offers Limit In Voting Power In Caledonian

By Warren Geeler International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Scandinavian Airlines System said Thursday it was revamping its proposal to acquire a 40 percent stake in British Caledonian Group PLC, in order to meet Department of Transport concerns about foreign ownership of British airlines.

U.S. Factory Orders Rose 1.1% in October

Productivity Up 3.6% in 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — Orders for U.S. manufactured goods rose 1.1 percent in October, and worker productivity in the third quarter increased by a sharp 3.6 percent, the government reported on Thursday.



WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? OUR GLOBAL RESOURCES, FOR EXAMPLE

If you know banking, you probably know that TDB is one of the largest banks in Switzerland. What you may not know, however, is that we provide our services — from private banking to foreign exchange — on a worldwide scale.

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Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98 rue du Rhône.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Value. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates for various currencies.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for United States, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets and Fidelity Interfund.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich, and London.

Big U.S. Retailers Say Sales Were Sluggish in November

The Associated Press NEW YORK — The largest U.S. general retailers reported Thursday that their sales rose only modestly in November compared with a year before, as consumers continued to spend cautiously.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets and Fidelity Interfund.







BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Big 3's U.S. Vehicle Sales Rise 13.4%

DETROIT — Combined domestic car and light truck sales for the Big Three U.S. automakers rose 13.4 percent in late November from the comparable period of 1986, the companies reported Thursday.

Rumor Fuels Trading in BP

LONDON — British Petroleum Co.'s newly issued, or part-paid, shares were the most actively traded on the London Stock Exchange Thursday, amid market rumors that the Kuwait Investment Office had been buying them.

British Steel Says Its Profit Tripled To £190 Million

LONDON — State-owned British Steel Corp. said Thursday that it tripled its first-half profit to £190 million (\$345 million at current exchange rates) in the six months to Oct. 3, from £60 million a year earlier.

Bell Says It Lost \$53 Million on Pioneer Sale

PERTH, Australia — Bell Group Ltd. said Thursday it incurred a loss of 76.1 million Australian dollars (\$53.4 million) on the sale of its holding in Pioneer Concrete Services Ltd. before allowing for tax benefits of 37.29 million dollars.

HUTTON: Takeover Confirmed

(Continued from first finance page) 1985 guilty plea to 2,000 counts of federal mail and wire fraud stemming from a check-overdraft operation. To many on Wall Street, the scandal was an indictment of Hutton's management.

LUXFUND SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'INVESTISSEMENT Valeur nette d'inventaire au 30-11-87 U.S. \$93.77

from Nov. 21-30 from the year earlier period. Domestic truck sales rose 27.1 percent for the Big Three, the companies reported.

GM, Ford and Chrysler together sold 156,864 cars during the period, up from 147,783 a year earlier. They sold 99,469 light trucks, up from 78,236.

Bass Profit Up 17% Amid Strong Beer Sales

LONDON — Bass PLC, citing strong British sales of canned beer, reported Thursday that its pretax profit rose 17.6 percent to £365 million (\$661 million) in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30.

Hitachi Net Profit Rose 20% As Sales Slipped a Bit in Half

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. reported Thursday that group net profit for the first six months of its financial year rose 20 percent to 56.06 billion yen (about \$420 million) from 46.56 billion a year earlier.

Perfume Powers YSL Sales

PARIS — Perfumes will account for 86 percent of sales this year at Yves Saint Laurent SA, according to figures released Thursday.

Siemens Won't Pursue A Bid for MK Electric

LONDON — MK Electric Group PLC said Thursday that Siemens AG of West Germany had decided not to make a bid to acquire the British company.

BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ Winter season 1987/88 December 11 - April 10

Grand Met Reported to Have Nearly 20% Stake in Martell

PARIS — The stock price of Martell & Compagnie, the cognac producer, pursued its climb on Thursday, and a source in London attributed the rise to purchases by Grand Metropolitan PLC of Britain that gave it nearly 20 percent of Martell's shares.

MONEY AVAILABLE

MONEY AVAILABLE MERCHANT BANKERS SINCE 1986 \$ Loans \$ Letters of Credit \$ Guarantees \$ Equity Participation

GLOBAL GROWTH ALL YEAR ROUND AT POLLY PECK

The record results reflect further progress towards establishing the Group as a major worldwide diversified manufacturing and marketing operation. The Agriculture and Food Division raised pre-tax profits by 12% to £72.6m and has been strengthened by the expansion of its markets, particularly in Europe, and the year-round supply of produce from a wider geographical base.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO 30th AUGUST 1987. POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC Vision and Vitality.

Indigo

Indigo Indigo calculates in its current weekly report that commercial fallout from highway and space programs launched within recent months will run to \$1.2 trillion — new high-tech growth activity equal in scope to the creation of 20 new companies the size of IBM.

The Next 20 IBMS

The Next 20 IBMS Indigo calculates in its current weekly report that commercial fallout from highway and space programs launched within recent months will run to \$1.2 trillion — new high-tech growth activity equal in scope to the creation of 20 new companies the size of IBM.

LONGINES

LONGINES Conquest VHP in titanium and gold. Jeweler Pletzsch Zeil 81 6000 Frankfurt

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 3, 1987

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and current prices. Includes categories like ALMA GROUP, AMER GROUP, and various regional funds.



Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various stock symbols like ONEX, ORO, etc.

Table of international stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued)

Table of international stock prices (continued) with columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

Table of international stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued)

Table of international stock prices (continued) with columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Dec 3

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 200 bushels per bushel

COFFEE (NYMEX) 37.50 lbs. per cwt.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 4800 lbs. per ton

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 42,000 lbs. per ton

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs. per cwt.

HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs. per cwt.

FINANCIAL

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)

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Table of international stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued)

Table of international stock prices (continued) with columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

Table of international stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued)

Table of international stock prices (continued) with columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and various international stock symbols.

Japan Refuses to Accept GATT Panel's Findings

GENEVA — Japan refused Thursday to accept in full a report by a GATT panel recommending that the nation remove import quotas on 10 agricultural items, trade delegates said. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a 95-nation body, reacted by adjourning further debate on the issue, raised a year ago by the United States, until the next session of its ruling council in early February. Japan's trade ambassador, Yoshio Hatano, told the closed meeting that his government could accept listing only 8 of the 10 import restrictions. Tokyo needs more time to study the implications of the report, he added. Michael Samuels, the U.S. delegate, said later, "Japan would not accept the panel report at this meeting. There is a lot of unhappiness in Washington about this." The 10 items are dairy, fruit and processed meat goods. Mr. Hatano said Japan could not accept removing the restrictions on two items: starch and evaporated milk.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World. Herald-Tribune

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company results for various companies including British, Scandinavia, Japan, and United States.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect intraday 52-week prices...

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various companies.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS

NEW LOWS

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various companies.

Paris Commodities

Dec 3

SUGAR High Low Bid Ask Chg.

COFFEE High Low Bid Ask Chg.

COCA High Low Bid Ask Chg.

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London Commodities

Dec 3

SUGAR High Low Bid Ask Chg.

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Spot Commodities

Dec 3

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Dividends

Dec 3

Company Dividend Per Share

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Company Dividend Per Share

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U.S. Treasury

Dec 3

3-month bill

6-month bill

1-year bill

3-month bill

6-month bill

1-year bill

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DM Futures Options

Dec 3

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London Metals

Dec 3

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COPPER High Low Bid Ask Chg.

COCA High Low Bid Ask Chg.

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Bass Group Raises Stake

In Macmillan to 8.8%

WASHINGTON — A group led by Robert M. Bass, a Texas investor, said it has raised its stake in Macmillan Inc., the New York-based publisher, to 8.8 percent from 7.5 percent.

In a Securities and Exchange Commission filing on Wednesday, Mr. Bass said that he was acquiring the shares for investment purposes only. Macmillan and Mr. Bass are potential rival bidders for Bell & Howell Inc., the audiovisual products and publishing group based in Skokie, Illinois.

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Source: SEC.

Source: SEC.

Source: SEC.

Source: SEC.

Source: SEC.

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# Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100 High Low	Open	Close
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SPORTS

It Will Be a 2-Yacht Cup Race in '88, With Storms Already Brewing

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It's official. There will be a two-boat race for the America's Cup next summer, though no one knows exactly when and the cupholder, Dennis Conner, won't say where, or what his boat will look like.

Whom said that Sail America will race only against New Zealand, which would exclude all other challengers.
The announcements sparked an immediate, irate response from Fay in Auckland, where he said that Sail America is trying to "jimmy the rules" to ensure a victory.

to set the class of boat to be used, and that issues such as when and where the race is to be held should be mutually agreed upon.
[Both sides indicated they would return to court if no compromise was reached.]
Fay's boat is tailored to the light airs off San Diego. If Sail America decided instead to race off stormy Hawaii or someplace similar, Fay's chances would shrivel.

heavier, traditional keel design. Ehman said several designs might be built, from oversized Wind-surfers to hydrofoil-assisted keel boats to trimarans or bluff-bowed, flat-bottomed scows.
Sail America was backed into a corner by a New York State Supreme Court finding last week that Fay's unexpected challenge on July 15 was valid. Justice Carmen B. Ciparick, whose court has overseen the Deed of Gift for a century, ordered the San Diego Yacht Club to either meet the challenge or forfeit the cup.

\$1.2 billion to the city, vowed Tuesday to appeal the ruling. But Ehman said "we don't want any more legal work. We're tired of the court stuff. We're sorry it got dragged into court."
He added that "we want a proper race for everyone that's interested in 1991, not just one for beer barons and investment bankers. That's what we want, but first we have to settle this other challenge."

be changed to a spastic canary" following the San Diego Yacht Club's decision to allow only New Zealand to challenge for the America's Cup, United Press International reported from Sydney.
Lexcon, designer of the famed winged keel that won the 1983 cup for Alan Bond of Australia, said that "if they won't let us sail, we will hold our own World Cup next year."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Allem Leads in Million-Dollar Golf

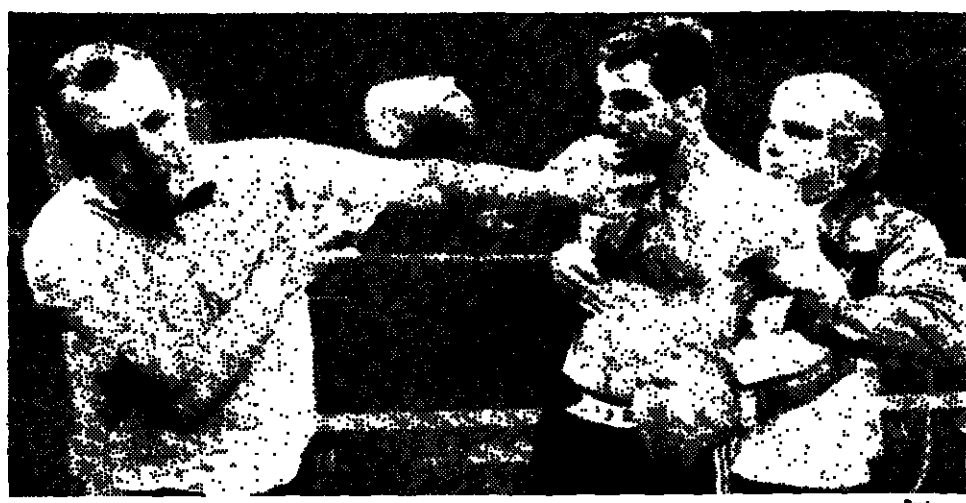
SUN CITY, South Africa (AP) — Fulton Allem of South Africa, the least-known entry in the eight-man field, shot six-under-par 66 Thursday for a one-stroke lead after the first round of the winner-take-all Million Dollar Challenge, the biggest prize in the history of golf.
Ian Woosnam of Wales, this year's top money-winner on the European tour, was at 67. Nick Faldo of Britain, the reigning British Open champion, and José-Maria Olazabal of Spain were at 68, with Bernhard Langer of West Germany and David Frost of South Africa at 70. Trailing were the two Americans: Lanny Wadkins with 71 and Curtis Strange, the leading money-winner on the U.S. tour this year, with 72.

Bird Sets Celtic Free-Throw Mark

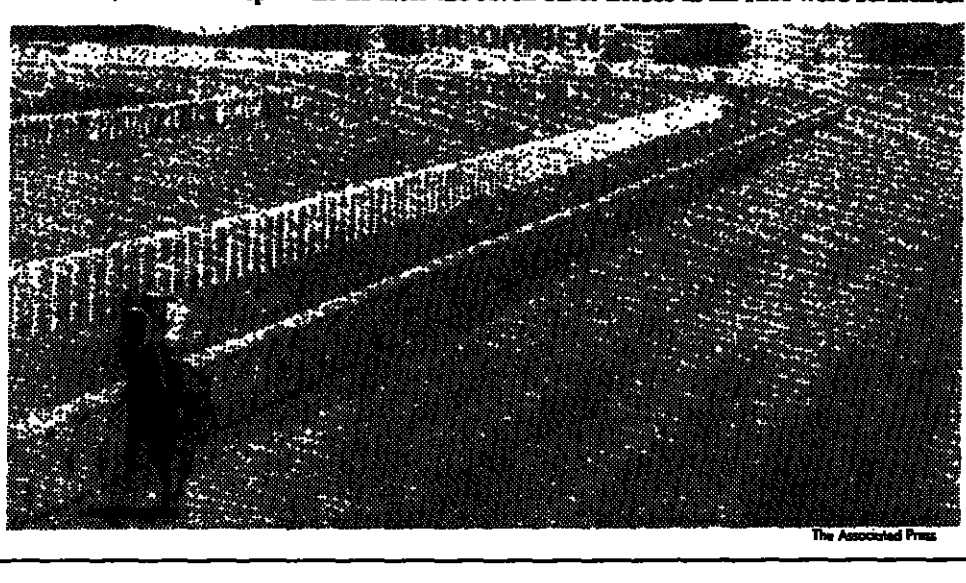
BOSTON (UPI) — Larry Bird scored 34 points and extended his consecutive free-throw streak to a team-record 59 while leading the Boston Celtics to a 130-99 rout Wednesday night that gave the New Jersey Nets their seventh straight loss.
Bird made six foul shots in the game to surpass Bill Sharman's 31-year-old mark of 55. That put Bird third all-time in the National Basketball Association, with Calvin Murphy holding the record with 78 straight and Rick Barry second with 60.

For the Record

Two Marseille rugby players, Philippe Roth, the playing coach, and Louis Gil, have been charged with involuntary homicide in the death of an opponent, Dominique Leydier of Montaux, after a fight at the end of the match Nov. 15, Leydier died as a result of blows to the head that led to a heart attack.
Benfica, Portugal's soccer champion, which fired Danish manager Ebbe Skovdahl last Saturday, has put assistant Antonio Oliveira Tomi in charge for the rest of the season. Tomi, 41, who spent 13 years with Benfica as a player, has been assistant to five foreign managers in the past six years.
Victor Pecci, Paraguay's top-ranked tennis player, underwent back surgery on a ruptured disc and will not represent his country in Davis Cup play against Czechoslovakia next February.



NO CONTESTS — Bobby Frankham, a British light-heavyweight whose bout was stopped when he was knocked down twice in the first round at Wembley, had to be restrained Wednesday night after twice punching referee Richie Davies. In Brisbane, Australia, Sir Kittle "sped" home after the seven other horses in his race were scratched.



Gilbert Just Masters Connors; Double Fault Halts Cash Rally

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Sometimes it seems that the day Jimmy Connors retires will also be the day when all those street corner prophecies about the end of the world or California sliding into the Pacific Ocean will be fulfilled. The open era of tennis is 20 years old and Connors has been around for most of them, still playing at a level others aspire to.
So even in defeat Wednesday night in the first round of the Nabisco Masters tournament, Connors played like an old song, and almost everyone in Madison Square Garden knew the lines. Connors high-stepped around the court, he mimicked his opponent, Brad Gilbert, and he chatted with the crowd, invoking shouts of "Go, Jimbo."



Pat Cash of Australia didn't like his 6-4, 4-6, 6-1 loss to Stefan Edberg of Sweden.

Playing in the Masters has always been a goal in my life."
Edberg also has had his best year, moving up to No. 2 in the rankings. He began the year with a victory against Cash in the final of the Australian Open. He felt he had an advantage Wednesday night because this was his third Masters.
Both players are pure serve-and-volleyers and there wasn't much to choose between them until the 10th game of the first set. Cash had lost only three points on his serve until then, but was broken to lose the set when he made two errors in the backcourt, then slapped a backhand volley wide.

Quotable

Bob Charles, on the advantages of golfing left-handed: "No one knows enough about your swing to mess you up with advice."
Texas Tech booster Dickie Griegs on the University of Texas: "If Texas played the University of Iran, I'd be there with a big poster of the Ayatollah."
Notre Dame football coach Lou Holtz, on when he's going to open up the offense: "We'll throw more as soon as we catch more than the other guy."

Yanks, Mattingly Agree on \$6.7 Million Pact, Not Racquetball

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Don Mattingly, the New York Yankees' slugging first baseman, will be one of the highest-paid major league players for the next three years, earning \$6.7 million from 1988-90 under terms of a contract he is about to sign.
Mattingly, 26, said Wednesday that he had agreed to the numbers and that only minor matters remained to be worked out.
"We're still working on the lan-

guage — things like the fact I can't play basketball and I can't play football," Mattingly said. "The one thing I'm trying to leave left is to play racquetball."
George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' outspoken owner, later retorted that "he's not going to play racquetball while he's playing for me. There are too many injuries that occur in the offseason."
Mattingly will be the first Yankee to receive more than \$2 million

in one season. Outfielder Dave Winfield signed a 10-year, \$23 million contract when he joined the team in 1981, but his annual salary has not yet reached \$2 million.
But Mattingly will not be the highest-paid player in baseball, since shortstop Ozzie Smith of the St. Louis Cardinals will get a base salary of \$2.34 million next season.
Steinbrenner, who has steadfastly maintained that no player is worth \$2 million, said, "I still think that

way." But he said, he felt an obligation to Mattingly after the Atlanta Braves signed outfielder Dale Murphy to a three-year, \$6 million contract and the Philadelphia Phillies signed third baseman Mike Schmidt to a two-year, \$4.5 million pact.
"When Atlanta signs Murphy to two million a year and when Mike Schmidt gets that much money, how can I look Don Mattingly in the eye and tell him I'm being fair and not give him \$2 million a year?" Steinbrenner said.
"Here's the guy the players, his peers, voted as the No. 1 player in the game. Don Mattingly is a cornerstone player. The cornerstone of a team. Anybody in baseball would give a lot to get Don Mattingly."

Gold Glove Award Wednesday. The Associated Press reported.
Joining Hernandez on the National League team, chosen in a poll of major-league managers and coaches, were second baseman Ryne Sandberg of Chicago, shortstop Smith and third baseman Terry Pendleton of St. Louis, catcher Mike LaValliere of Pittsburgh, pitcher Rick Reuschel of San Francisco and outfielder Eric Davis of Cincinnati. Andrew Dawson of Chicago and Tony Gwynn of San Diego.
Third baseman Gary Gaetti and outfielder Kirby Puckett of the world champion Minnesota Twins were on the American League team, with first baseman Mattingly of New York, second baseman Frank White of Kansas City, shortstop Tony Fernandez of Toronto, catcher Rob Boone of California, pitcher Mark Langston of Seattle and outfielders Jesse Barfield of Toronto and Dave Winfield of New York.

Smith was chosen for the eighth straight year, while White won his eighth Gold Glove Award, tying the record Bill Mazeroski for the most by a second baseman. The all-time leader, with 16 each, are third baseman Brooks Robinson and pitcher Jim Kaat.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Hockey (NHL Standings) and Basketball (NBA Standings). Includes team names, wins, losses, and points.

Table with columns for Basketball (Wednesday's Results). Lists teams, scores, and game details.

Table with columns for U.S. College Results. Lists college names, scores, and game details.

Table with columns for Football (AP 1987 All-America Team). Lists player names, positions, and schools.

Advertisement for 'Now' magazine, featuring a large 'Now' logo and text about national and international news.

Advertisement for 'European Soccer' featuring a list of national teams and their performance in various tournaments.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' featuring a grid of escort services with contact information for various agencies.



# OBSERVER Home Away From Home

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — One dark night long ago in Provincetown, Massachusetts, hearing sounds of desperation in the water that lapped at my rental house, I waded in and retrieved a fully clothed female person, age about 18.

It was hard to tell whether she had entered the water for self-destruction or because somebody told her swimming with clothes on was a good way to sober up. Whichever, it didn't work, for she was reasonably alive and far from sober.

I wanted to get her back to friends or family, so figuring they might be nearby I asked, "Where did you come from?"

She uttered loud anguished sobs and said: "From the worst place. The worst place in the world."

Aha, thought I, she means that raucous saloon half a mile down Commercial Street, the place I said was "The worst place in the world? Where is that?"

"Ohio," she said, and cried some more. "I'm from Ohio."

The Gorbachevs' forthcoming treaty-signing visit to Washington reminds me of that night. There is a tourist school of foreign policy. It holds that if top commissars can be hustled around the American sights, scales will fall from their eyes and, in love with democracy, they will go back to Moscow saying: "So long, Grandfather Marx. Bye-bye, V.I. Lenin."

As usual, people who smoke this stuff are saying it's a pity to keep the Gorbachevs bottled up in Washington. Washington isn't the United States, for Heaven's sake. It's just a place that presidents run against. Let the Gorbachevs see the purple mountains' majesty, the amber fields, the Disney amusement parks, the mighty this and the glittering that. Bring them to their knees before the glory of America.

It is my conviction that people who believe this think the Soviet Union is basically just the Middle West without California. Las Vegas, Florida or an Atlantic Seaboard. Further, it is my suspicion that Americans secretly dislike the Middle West. Yes, and that even Middle Westerners dislike the Middle West.

I suspect that if you took a Middle Westerner, put in a lot of bou-

bon and pushed her (or him) into the ocean fully clothed, the rescued Middle Westerner, when asked where she (or he) came from, would say: "The worst place in the world. The Middle West."

Space limitations forbid presenting the mountain of evidence supporting this suspicion, so let's confine ourselves simply to the political record. This suggests that Americans hate the Middle West. It's been 40 years since a Middle Westerner (Harry Truman) was elected president. Since then many have run, and all have been beaten: Stevenson of Illinois, Humphrey of Minnesota, McGovern of South Dakota, Ford of Michigan, Mondale of Minnesota.

Half the Americans who live on the two coasts and even in the bleak conditioned air of the so-called Sun Belt originated in the Middle West and often bore you about its splendors, but you never hear of one going back, do you?

If my observation is correct, it means that most Americans, including Middle Westerners, think of the Middle West as a vast, dull, drought-cursed, blizzard-battered flatland covered with corn, hogs and towns you'd hate to be in on Saturday night.

Does that sound a little like the way you've always thought of Russia? Fifty thousand miles of flatness covered with blizzards and occasional hogs and corn, and towns where a bad night is finding an electronic bug in your borscht?

Maybe you are thinking: "Those poor Russians with no California to move to, no Florida to hit out for in the Winnebago. No wonder they put up with tomb worship."

If so, you may think that a glamour tour of the United States for the big Leninists can change the grim Middle Western set of their minds and maybe encourage them to try for something a little more California.

The trouble is, Russians seem to like the Middle West more than Americans do. When Nikita Khrushchev toured America, what he enjoyed most was an Iowa farm where he threw ears of corn at the press. Hollywood be hated. Touring can never Americanize people like that.

New York Times Service

# Henry Roth's 50 Years of Writer's Block

By Morris Dickstein  
I HAD just finished interviewing Henry Roth, the author of "Call It Sleep," when a large, flat package was delivered to his New York hotel room. It was an advance copy of Roth's first book in 53 years, "Shifting Landscape," a collection of his shorter writings along with many excerpts from letters and interviews, assembled by his Italian translator, Mario Materassi.

Roth seemed to take it in stride, as if, by the age of 81, the appearance of a new book was no uncommon event for him. But the book, and my conversation with him, told a different story: five decades of agonizing conflict with writer's block, a career dotted with the stigmas of many small victories and defeats, including what he has described as "an equivalent or approximate nervous breakdown" at the end of the 1930s, followed by long years of silence.

"Call It Sleep," a subjective, almost post-novel about growing up on the Lower East Side of New York in the early years of the century, was published in 1934 when Roth was only 28. Influenced by James Joyce and T.S. Eliot, the novel was modernist in method, biblical in cadence, yet intensely personal in its re-creation of family life and street life in the old Jewish ghetto.

Though the book was fiercely defended and favorably reviewed by its admirers, Roth's publisher went bankrupt and he and his novel were forgotten until the book was revived to great acclaim and impressive sales in the 1960s.

Roth's appearance today is a study in contrast. His large, impressive head, crowned by stray tufts of gray hair, rests on a stocky yet fragile-looking frame, stiffened by arthritis. His hands speak of years of hard labor, and his quietly modulated voice radiates dignity and reserve. Roth's tall, elegant, gray-haired wife, Muriel, a composer, rarely leaves his side, and she gently cut off the interview when she felt he might be tired.

Roth is his own severest critic. When he first spoke on the phone he worried that his new book might be "oversold, overinflated." He found it "a very meager output for 50-some odd years." Searching always for the exact word, he spoke of the book, "Shifting Landscape: A Composite, 1925-1987" (Jewish Publication Society), as if it were someone else's case study or dossier: "It impressed me quite objectively with the rather tragic thread—a trace went through it, I don't know whether it's frustration, a block, or what have you. It's a man fighting or serving his destiny. It had that overtone of a person too obdurate to give up." Ruefully, he added, "I wasn't satisfied. I should have had more wisdom, but I didn't, and



Henry Roth

the book seems to reflect that kind of tragic struggle.

During a depressed period of complete withdrawal from writing during the 1940s, Roth worked as a toolmaker and an attendant in a mental hospital, and then, in the '50s and '60s, as a waterfowl farmer in Maine—raising and dressing ducks and geese—returning only gradually to wear hard-earned sentences from the grasp of his private dybbuk. Meanwhile, his wife worked 17 years as a schoolteacher while caring for their two sons. Since 1968 the Roths have lived in a mobile home in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Yet, living in this relative obscurity, he began publishing stories and articles with increasing frequency.

In retrospect, Roth's long-lasting block seems less remarkable than his refusal to yield to it, although he tells us that he once referred to himself as "this dead author," and even burned his journals and the manuscripts of several aborted novels in the 1940s. His first writing in 14 years—in 1954—was a how-to-do-it article on cheap, homemade farm equipment, written for a trade journal, The Magazine for Ducks and Geese. Two years later "Call It Sleep" was praised in print by several critics, none of whom knew whether the book's author was still alive.

A chance encounter with Roth's sister in the late '50s led one critic, Harold Ribalov, to Roth's doorstep in Maine in the late '50s, and to the resurrection of "Call It Sleep." Reissued in paperback in 1964, it went on to sell more than a million copies, permanently disrupting the anonymity of a man who could not write yet could not give up on writing.

The belated success of the book enabled Roth and his wife to travel, but it also exacerbated the desire to write, as well as

### His new 'Shifting Landscape' can only excite wonderment as an extraordinary record of an author's stubborn determination to rescue his talent.

what he calls the "counterproductive not to write," which threatened to make life hellish again. A projected novel set in Spain and Mexico never materialized, but in 1966 The New Yorker published "The Surveyor," the story of an American couple in Seville, searching for the site where Jews were burned during the Inquisition. It seems clear that Roth was unconsciously searching for a Judaism—and a writing life—he had left behind many decades earlier.

The turning point in that search, as he now sees it, came during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when the Roths were in Mexico. Long ago, Roth, like many writers who had seen the world break apart in the early years of the Depression, had joined the Communist Party. He was just finishing his novel, and he remembers the woman he lived with, Eda Lou Walton, a poet and English professor nearly 12 years his senior, telling him in anguish, "You are destroying yourself as an artist." Years later, stunned by Khrushchev's revelations about Stalin, Roth ceased being a party member, but in 1967 he still adhered very much to party principles, including support for the Arab cause. As the war unfolded in the Middle East, he found himself torn between his political faith, which condemned Israel, and certain buried tribal loyalties that surprised him.

Roth's ideological orthodoxy crumbled. "It was with an enormous sense of guilt that I had to tear myself away," he told me with great emphasis. "We thought that communism would provide us with the answer." But in the end "it was a sterile move," he said. "It was a disaster."

"Call It Sleep" is a classic portrayal of the terrors of childhood, a tenuous "Sons and Lovers" that sets the sensual warmth of the bond with the mother—and the

mother tongue, Yiddish—against the fear and violence associated with the father and the external world.

Roth now believes the natural successor to "Call It Sleep" would have been a continuation of the boy's story into maturity, showing his discovery of a broader culture in the Greenwich Village ferment of the 1920s. But, as he writes in "Shifting Landscape," "it was never written because Marxism or communism fell like a giant slum across his career." In old age, using a word processor, he has been writing a memoir-novel called "Mercy of a Rude Stream," a sequel to "Call It Sleep" which he feels he should have written in the 1930s. He has completed four volumes, but because some of them involve people still living he may not release them for publication in his lifetime.

Instead, he has written this brilliant mosaic constructed by Materassi, his translator, book that describes as "primarily Mario's, not mine," though Roth wrote or spoke nearly everything in it. It's typical of the ironies of his career that this biographical "composite" should come to us by way of Italy, where Materassi's translation of "Call It Sleep" won a literary prize as the best foreign novel of 1985, and where Roth was mobbed by newspaper reporters and paparazzi when he came to collect it.

Today, rediscovered as a classic in the United States, lionized in Italy where his book is a best seller, Henry Roth is very much a survivor. An Israeli filmmaker has taken an option on "Call It Sleep," and recently drove its author around the Lower East Side to search for remnants of a buried world. Cortisone and hip-replacement surgery have helped in his struggle with arthritis, and the computer has helped him get words on paper. Muriel Roth began composing again as her husband began writing, and for the last four years "Call It Sleep" was 75, she said, she has been a serious composer for the first time in several decades.

Whether or not Roth's current project, "Mercy of a Rude Stream," fulfills his high literary promise, the mere fact of longevity has helped supply a happy turn to the Roths' story. Aside from some of the fine pieces collected in it, "Shifting Landscape" can only excite wonderment as an extraordinary record of an author's stubborn determination to rescue his talent from the clutches of neurosis and the vicissitudes of history.

Morris Dickstein teaches English at Queens College and is working on a book about American culture in the 1930s. This is excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times Book Review.

# PEOPLE

## At Einstein Auction, E=mc<sup>2</sup>=\$.1.1 Million

Albert Einstein's earliest and longest known manuscript on relativity—an unpublished 72-page work probably written in 1911 or 1912—was auctioned Wednesday at Sotheby's for \$1,153,000. The hand-written paper spelling out his famous E=mc<sup>2</sup> formula, was bought by an unidentified buyer in New York. The price was a record at auction for any manuscript sold in the United States and for any unillustrated text manuscript sold anywhere in the world.

Amy Carter says she does not plan to return to Brown University, but she hasn't decided on another school. "I think I want to go to a more Southern school," said the daughter of former President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn Carter, 20, said that she's been living in Providence and working in Boston, 50 miles away, since being asked to leave Brown this summer for neglecting her studies in favor of political activism.

The British double agent Kim Philby, who defected to the Soviet Union 24 years ago after betraying Western secrets to that country, has denied his want to return to Britain. Speaking in Russian in an interview broadcast on Latvian television, he said: "I am rejecting inventions that I allegedly live in poverty and have to go back to the U.K." Tass news agency said Latvian television showed him in Riga where he has been helping to mail a five-part documentary about what it called interference by Western intelligence in the affairs of the Soviet Baltic republic.

Juliet Prowse, 51, bitten by leopard for the second time in a year, had to be taken to a hospital for stitches, but was not seriously injured. The attack occurred Wednesday when Prowse was walking with the 80-pound animal named Sheila, at a studio in bank, California, where she appeared on "The Tonight Show" with Johnny Carson, her husband. Prowse said she was helping to mail a five-part documentary about what it called interference by Western intelligence in the affairs of the Soviet Baltic republic.

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